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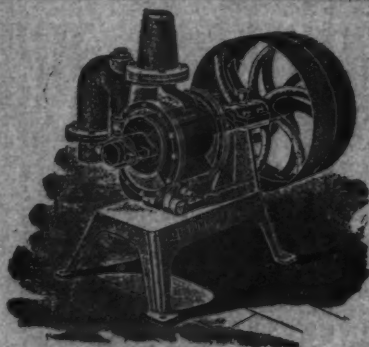
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

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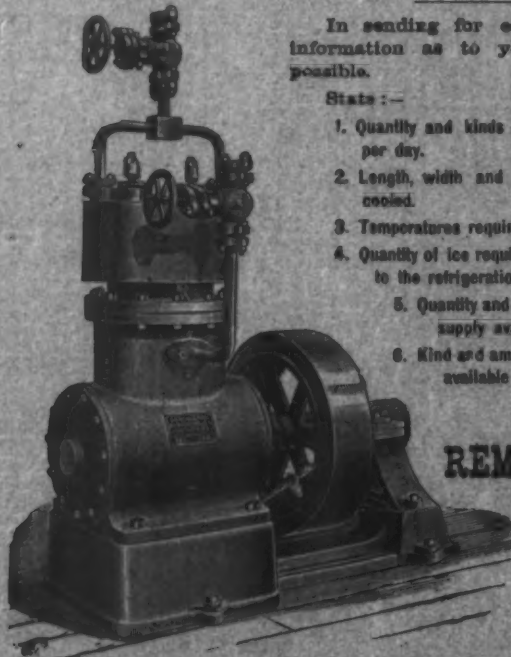
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5. Quantity and summer temperature of water supply available.
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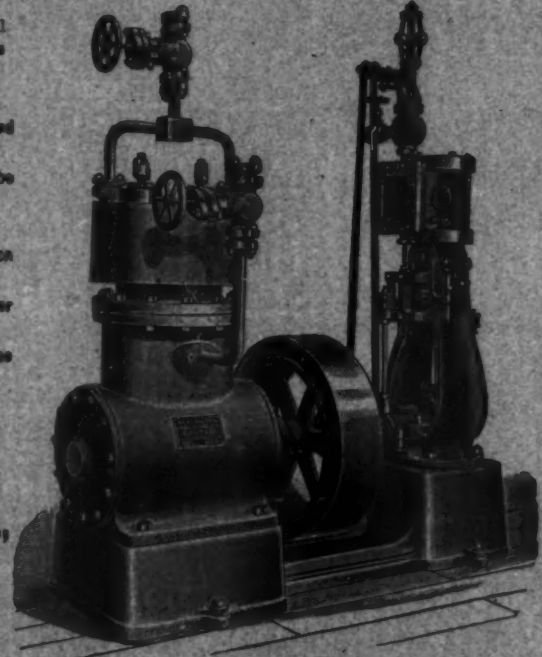


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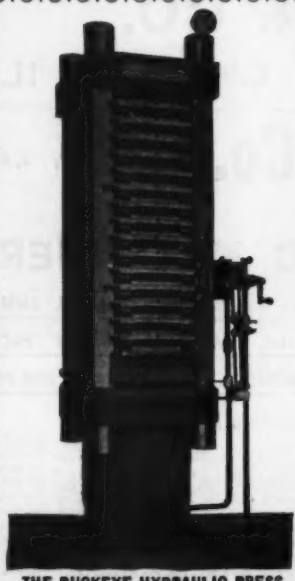
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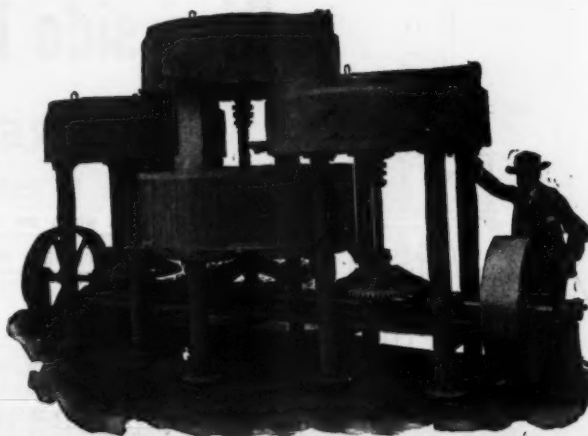
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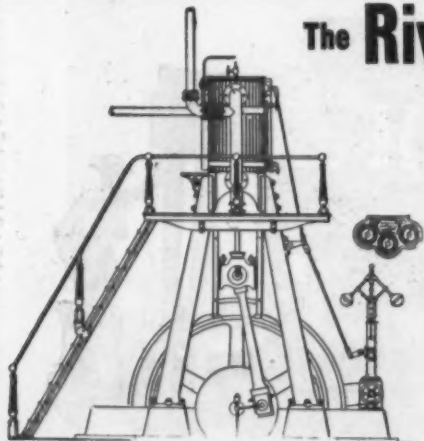
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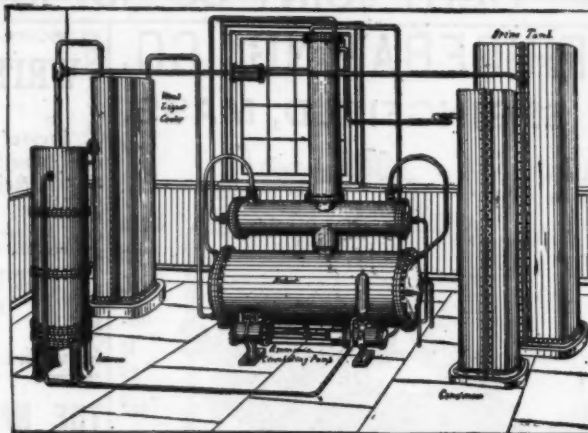
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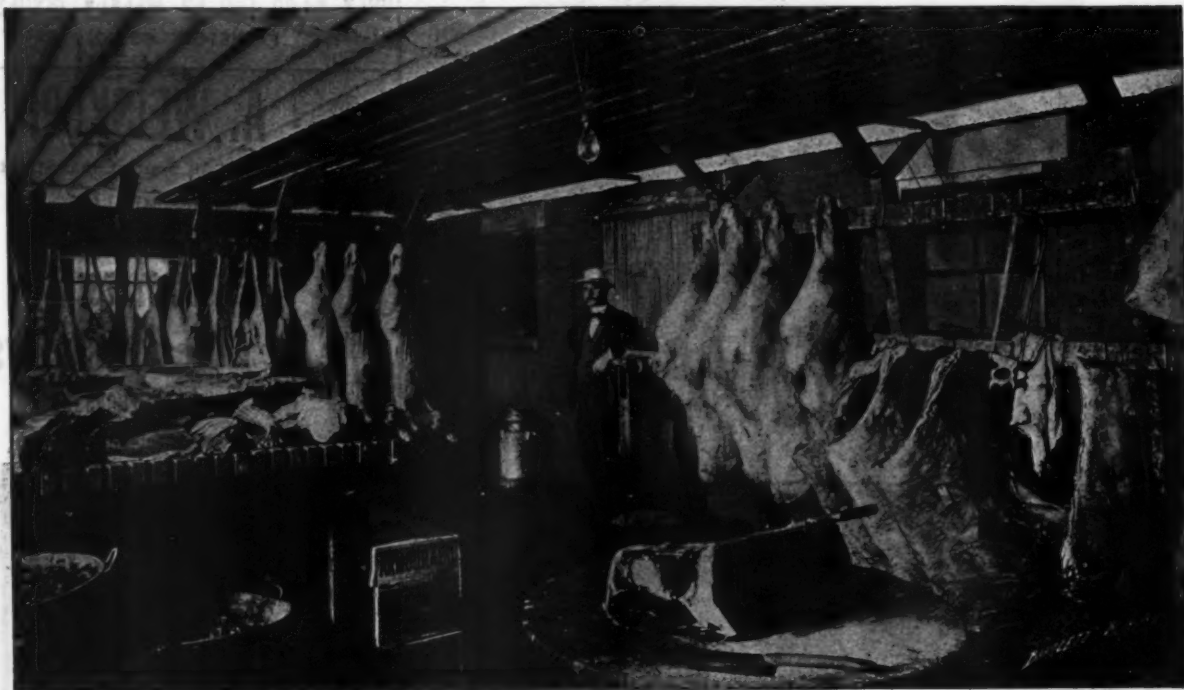
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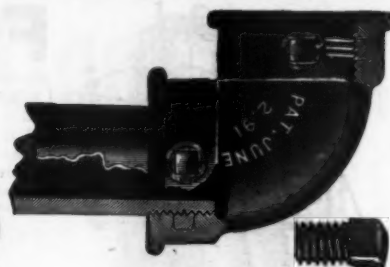
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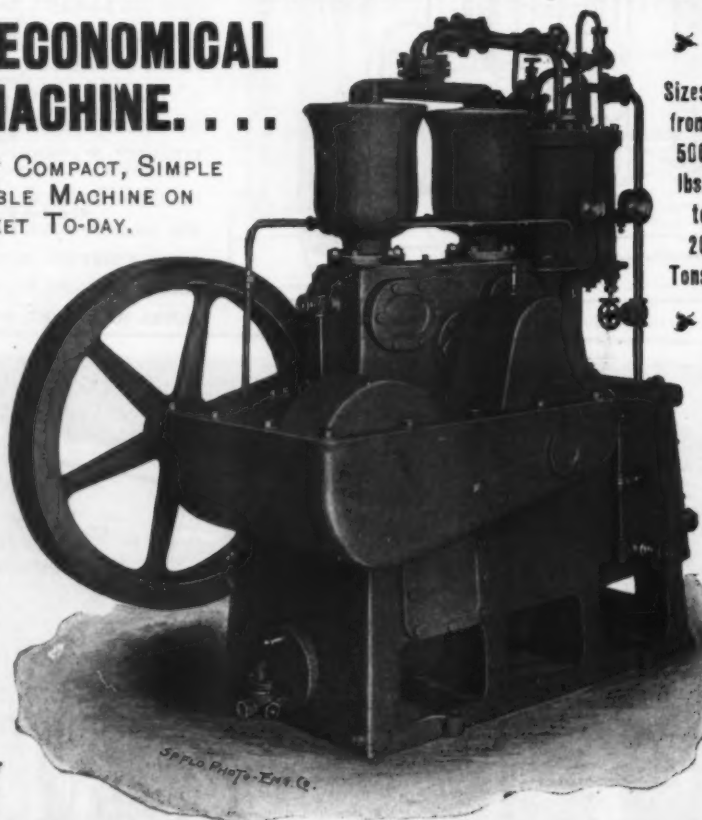
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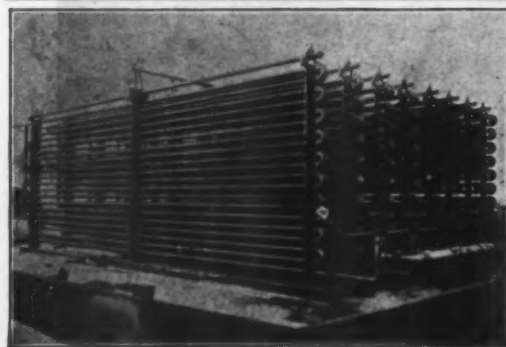
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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THE RUMOR-MONGER IS ABOUT AGAIN.

It generally happens that toward the latter part of the summer, before the crops are all housed, a sort of general dullness sets in, and then the piazzas of the summer hotels and cottages are made the stamping ground for all sorts of wild rumors. One of the latest of these has reached this office in a very serious letter from an esteemed subscriber, a wholesale butcher "to whom it has been stated that a company has been formed with a cash capital of \$1,000,000, all paid in, and that said company will utilize this money to establish 20,000 butcher shops in all parts of the United States." Our friend hears that contracts have been made with the big four, or five or six, to buy no meat from any other person but from them, and that in consideration of this the "butcher combine" will guarantee 4 per cent. interest on the stock. Several respectable gentlemen testify to the veracity of this rumor. If we ever heard of a mid-summer canard, or, as it is called in plain American, "ghost story," then this is one. We cannot understand why so many people credit the managers of our largest packing houses so easily with so much folly. Whenever something absurd is predicted to happen, then it is laid at these people's doors, but we believe that they have in no way given cause for being considered reckless or foolish. Any one who knows what a well-equipped modern butcher shop costs, is aware that it cannot be built with \$500, and this would be just the amount available for each shop if the million dollars were to be used to build 20,000 of them. It would, besides, not leave a penny for working capital and expenses. Even assuming that the figure 20,000 is wrong and that only 5,000 shops will be built, or even less, we do not believe that the large packing houses are desirous of going into the retail butcher business and of giving credit to hundreds of people whom they do not know. This is much more a business for the individual butcher, and we are quite sure that it will be left to him. There is no desire to tread upon his toes if only he meets his obligations to the wholesaler promptly. Bury this rumor, gentlemen, and do not give it credence. If any such thing is contemplated you will see it in "The National Provisioner" soon enough, and if you see it there, it is so! If you see or hear it elsewhere, however, it is so, so! Read your paper regularly; important things as a rule do not escape us. It is not advisable to become agitated during your time of recreation. No, do not do it, enjoy your vacation!

WESTWARD.

The fact that Armour & Co. are establishing large packing houses in South Omaha, where Swift and Hammond are enlarging, and the Nelson Morris & Co. will build extensively in St. Joseph, Mo., while again Swift and Company, the Hammond Company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. are constantly adding to their plants in Kansas City, seems to prove conclusively that the business men who manage the fortunes of these houses see clearly that the center of the meat trade is shifting westward, and that unless they want to lose their opportunities they must take the initiative by moving westward, so to say, or by throwing their manufacturing business in that direction. Kansas City and Omaha seem to be growing wonderfully, and we believe they will be fierce competitors in the future. For the present, Kansas City seems to hold the palm, but no one can state what the Northwest will do when it once gets the proper start. This country is growing, and while the East has the money the West has the products. The growth of

the Southwestern seaports, with the possibility of exporting direct from Southern and Southwestern ports without the aid of the East, will make the Southwest wealthy and independent of Eastern ports. The Gulf cities are bound to grow and will receive a good deal of business and support from cities like Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha.

In one of our next issues, Mr. Robert Ganz, who has returned from Europe, will give his views of the possibilities of the export trade and the desires of the foreign buyers. He believes that the export business can be considerably extended, and we shall do all in our power to further this end.

PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE PRODUCTS AND LARD.

While the prices of wheat and meats have gone up considerably, and while cattle are scarce and the quotations for beef higher than they have been for some time, cattle products, like tallow and grease, have not sympathized to the extent they should. We have frequently been asked to give the cause of this stagnation; also how it is that lard does not advance and get anywhere near the figures which it used to command. The consumption of tallow has somewhat decreased no doubt through the use of oils and old stocks of greases which were used by soap makers in place of tallow. The stocks of lard have been so large that with the additional new output; the regular consumption has not succeeded in reducing same in spite of good buying for European account. The low prices of butter have had considerable influence in keeping prices down. As far as lard is concerned, the demand for this article in Germany is regulated to an extent by the plum and apple crop, strange to say. If the latter be large, the Germans make a sort of plum and apple sauce in great profusion and use it on their bread, replacing lard. The pie bakers, who used to bake with lard, are now using cottonseed oil almost exclusively. A third and important factor, however, is the lessened consumption on the part of those who have been spoiled by attempts to sell them lard compounds of a tallowy and soapy taste in the place of pure lard. People have stood this for a while until finally they have refused to take these compounds from their grocers or butchers, and rather, have paid more for a cheap butter, knowing that the butter compounds (butterine) are forbidden in many States and that whatever they buy in these lines must at least be pure. Nevertheless, lard and tallow ought to be firmer and higher than they are, and while we do not expect an immediate boom, we would not be surprised to see a fair advance in both in the near future.

POPULARITY OF SAUSAGE.

In the Journal, published at Lincoln, Neb., we see the astonishing news that the demand for sausages in Chicago and the Northwest has fallen off amazingly since the charge of murder was first made against a Chicago sausage manufacturer. The paper states that it fears that "if the experiments in progress now, show that the said sausage manufacturer was guilty of the crime charged, the sausage business will be ruined for a long time." Here is another mid-summer yarn. We do not believe that the American public will stop eating sausages because it is charged that one manufacturer "chopped up his wife and threw her in the sausage vat"—as a rule very few sausage makers use their wives or other members of their family to fill their casings! Had we heard that this man had thrown his mother-in-law in a vat, we should have believed there was a possibility of the

case becoming more general, but as it is, this thing will pass over more quickly when it becomes known that the party in question was an exporter of sausages and consequently if any wrong was done, it is "the foreigners that will have to eat the sausages," and not the Americans. The sausage as a rule has become too popular to be crowded out either by rumors, court trials, or any other proceedings. People will eat sausages without a certificate of their contents, and, for that matter, while everyone would like to know what a sausage is made of, every butcher and manufacturer has his own way, and that remains his secret in trade and will not be given away. Nevertheless, no one will put anything in a sausage that will make it unsalable, and as far as that one person is concerned, who is now charged with a crime, we personally do not believe him guilty of same, and we do not believe that the sausage industry will suffer by the report. On the contrary, we hope and expect that he may be vindicated in the courts.

We have taken the pains this week to learn the opinions of the trade on the business outlook. They are printed in full on page 18. They are generally hopeful and confident in tone, and it would seem that the promised prosperity is slowly but surely coming.

In consequence of numerous requests we republish elsewhere in this issue the table of average weights of cuts, meats and lard yielded by live hogs of 110 to 450 pounds.

HOW AMERICAN COTTON OIL IS USED ABROAD.

Under the "Sale of Food Act" in London recently a prominent grocer was proved to have sold to his customers pure American cotton oil as "sublime salad oil." Olive oil was asked for in each instance, and the lawyer for the defense made the significant statement that he would be able to show that this oil which the analyst's certificate proved was cottonseed oil was the olive oil of commerce. The case was adjourned to Sept. 9 in order that expert evidence might be called on both sides.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the b., except lard and hogs, which are quoted by the cwt., and pork and beef, by the bbl. or tierce.

STRONGER QUIET MARKETS

have been the feature of the early week, with continued limited receipts of hogs, much below those of two weeks ago, yet considerably in excess of a year ago, as has been the case for weeks and months as compared with last year; and yet stocks have been reduced compared both with last month and last year, owing to increased consumption. This is the great underlying source of the stubborn strength and hardening tendency in these markets week after week and month after month, in spite of the bear tactics of packers, who have almost constantly and unanimously used their influence to depress prices, or rather to prevent them going up as they would naturally have done had they withdrawn this pressure. The fact that prices have advanced slowly but steadily as the season has advanced, in face of this pressure, is the best possible evidence that prices are on a sound and safe basis and that the advance is not only legitimate and therefore permanent, but that prices have not yet reached their natural level, based upon supply and demand of and in old crops of hogs, to say nothing about the prospective higher level of new crop, based upon a comparatively short corn crop in prospect. That packers should want to keep products down, to prevent hogs going up is perfectly natural and the stronger the situation for the next packing season, the more would they find it to their interest to do so. This is the motive for their bear tactics. But the trade and the outside public should not be deceived by it, into thinking the packers are really bears at heart. Were they, it would now be their policy rather to bull next crop options, in order to sell them short at prices they regarded too high for next season. So far from this being their policy, they are pursuing one diametrically opposite, which proves they are on the other side, on the long run. The Cudahy's have been the leading open sellers again this week, especially of lard, and for October. Yet Mr. Michael Cudahy, as quoted in our last issue, has given the most conclusive evidence, in the stock of lard this year compared with last, that consumption is running ahead of production,

heavy as it is and has been this season. Who can then believe they have been "liquidating," as dispatches have continued to state again this week. Rather, their open selling has probably been to help their unknown brokers buy, what their apparent example has encouraged other longs to sell. Indeed, dispatches from some of the best posted and longest headed commission men in Chicago have positively stated that the packers seem to be trying to shake out the outside September longs in order to buy their stuff. The truth seems therefore to be more clear than ever that the packers are going in for one of the longest and strongest bull movements in hog products these markets have seen in recent years. The facts are undoubtedly as we stated them in our last issue. Europe is short of live stock this year and especially of hogs; and so soon as her already decreasing stocks shall be reduced, she must come into our markets for more than her normal supplies in recent years, for the balance of this coming crop year. We will undoubtedly have a corn crop materially short of those of the past two years, which means a shorter hog crop the coming year if the balance of this crop does not prove short of present estimates and appearances. Meantime consumption at home and abroad was never larger, in fact, never so large, as shown by the reduction in the world's stock of lard during the year ending Aug. 1, as shown in the figures of Mr. Cudahy in our last issue. It will not be many months before this enormous consumption will have overtaken the "enormous stocks" of which we have heard so much the past year, and it will then be difficult to obtain supplies for current wants. What headway then will packers make in "sitting on the market" to keep it down when cash demand shall force up the options and hogs with them in order to supply the trade. This is what we are coming to on the next crop, if not on this; and it is what the packers are preparing for. Let no bull therefore throw over his load, but sit down on it and stay there till he wins and not allow the packers to stake them out on the era of one of the greatest advances in hog products seen in many a year. What has been seen in wheat will be seen in these staples. That market touched on Monday 1c. higher prices in Chicago than the top prices of last year on a very short crop of winter wheat in this country and 23c. above the bottom prices of last crop, while flour has advanced \$1 per barrel for best grades over the inside prices of last year. Rye and rye flour have followed wheat, and all other

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EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

(SEE PAGES 12, 43 AND 45 ALSO.)

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food staples, including meats, must keep their relative values compared with this "Staff of Life."

Exports of lard last month were over 48 million pounds against 32½ million last year, same month. Last week's shipments from Atlantic ports were 10,700,000 lb. and of bacon and meats, 15,500,000; though pork shipments were only 749,000 lb and 5,723,000 lb for July against 5,741,000 last year from the whole country. The condition of the meat markets of the country is still further reflected again this week in beef, which is held stronger or higher even than last week on reduced supplies and increasing demand for most grades of packed as well as fresh beef, while the consumption of mutton continues in excess of last year, as it has so largely all this year, as shown in our last issue. The era of low record prices for American farm products, of all kinds, has closed with the past two years, and there is now a prospect that he will come up, it will be on top again; for all those prices he can beat the world and drive competitors out of the field. With our cheap and universal transportation facilities, improved farm machinery, fertile soil and equable climate, AMERICA IS AGAIN THE MISTRESS OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

On Saturday last pork opened unchanged in Chicago at \$8 per barrel for September, broke 7½ and recovered 2½. Lard, for September, opened a shade higher at 4.42½ per 100 lb and closed 2½c. lower. September ribs unchanged, to gain 2½ and close 5c. off the top, with a moderate speculation and very good cash demand for a half holiday. Hogs were strong to 5c. per 100 lb up in that market. Estimates for Monday were 31,000, with the trade expecting that last week's advance in hogs would bring in larger receipts this week. New York market for hogs advanced ½ all around with the West and on small arrivals. As usual on Saturdays, only a jobbing trade was reported in New York. Cash Western lard quoted 4.72½ per 100 lb in tierces, nominally 4.40 in tanks; city, 4.25 @ 4.37½ for refining; iron bound, 4.62½. Refined lard reported in better export demand

of late, while neutral lard was 5½c. per lb in New York and the West, with raw, and with 35 florins in Rotterdam.

Monday's markets were opened higher with wheat and hogs in spite of an excess of 7,000 over estimate, or 38,000, so active was demand, against 11,000 Saturday and 15,000 estimated for Tuesday, with only 48,000 at seven points, though 14,000 more than last year. Pork advanced 22½c. and lard and ribs 7½c., to ease off later and close for the day 12½ up on pork, 7½ on lard and 5@7½ on ribs over Saturday's close. The Cudahy's were selling October lard with scattered buying. Spot trade East was quiet at firm to a shade higher prices, while the West was reported still active on cash stuff. Cash Western lard New York 4.77½ in tierces, 4.47½ in tanks, 100 city at 4.35@4.40; 370 tierces neutral 35 florins Rotterdam; 300 pork 8.25@8.75; old mess \$9.50@10 new per barrel.

The average price of hogs at chief packing points is now about 70c. per 100 lb higher than a year ago. Short rib sides at Chicago are \$1.35 per 100 lb; lard, \$1.02½; green shoulders, 62½c., higher than at corresponding date last year, while green hams are at about the same prices.

Tuesday's markets opened strong and advanced 30c. per barrel on pork, 7½ per 100 lb on ribs, and 5c. on lard, on heavy buying by commission houses, led by Carrington-Hannan and Baldwin-Guermey, but for whom not stated, though no doubt for big packers or operators, and some thought Cudahy and others Armour, or both. This was in face of 5c. lower hogs, though why lower, with only 18,000 receipts at Chicago, is a conundrum, against 28,000 estimated for Wednesday. Yet receipts were still in excess of a year ago, and this was used for bear talk. But a better demand was reported West for meats, even than last week and the market was firmer though not generally quoted much higher. In New York prices were stronger, but trade is confined to local and nearby markets and supply is kept about equal to this demand. Sales were 5,000 pieces city pickled hams and shoulders, about half each, at our quotations, and 10,000 lb of bellies at a shade more in some cases. Cash Western lard still dull in New York, as through rates are lower and exporters are still doing their business West. It was quoted New York in tierces, 4.80 nominal; city, 4.37½@4.40 per 100 lb, refined; 5.05 Continent; 5.40 South America, and 6.50 Brazil; 400 mess pork at Monday's quotations though held firmer at close.

The late discussion in this paper of a cure for hog cholera as applied in Europe is already bearing fruit in this country as will be seen by the following press dispatch from Dubuque, Ia., the center of the cholera epidemic last year, and where it has also appeared again of late. It says:—

"Dubuque, Ia., August 17.—The first case of hog cholera is curable has again been demonstrated on the farm of the Dubuque Fruit and Produce Company near this city, where under the direction of Division Freight Agent Clements of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, fifty-four out of sixty-two sick hogs were treated and saved. Last year 3,000,000 hogs died in Iowa of this disease. The agents of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have been using their remedy for more than a year, and have succeeded in saving fully 90 per cent of the hogs treated along the line of their road."

The Western reports on the corn crop were more favorable on that day owing to rains in the drought sections of the Belt, especially in Kansas, and prices of that staple receded on realizing of profits by late bulls. Yet only exceptionally favorable weather for the entire balance of the season will insure an average crop, and the season must be at least two

weeks later than usual, in many important sections at that. Yet the reaction in corn and wheat combined did not prevent an advance in products as noted above, though pork closed 10c. off the top of the day and 12½ on Monday's close; lard, 2½ off the day's top and unchanged; ribs, 2½ off top and unchanged for the day.

Chicago dispatches later Tuesday confirmed the above surmise that the buying and advance were due to Cudahy, whose brokers were said to be "covering" short lard, and to Armour, whose brokers were credited with the large purchases of pork made late that day. It will be remembered, we cautioned our readers in last issue against accepting the Chicago dispatches as correct, which said the continued open selling by the Cudahys was of long stuff in "liquidation." That suspicion would now seem correct, and that their sales were short stuff to induce others to sell. Hence their covering of shorts then put out this week. Late cash sales in New York Tuesday were 250 tcs. Western lard at 4.80 per 100 lb; tank do., 4.47½@4.50; city, 4.37½ @ 4.40 refining. Refined lard was advanced with Western on fair demand to 5.75 per 100 lb. Continent; 5.50 South America, 6.60 Brazil; compound lard to 4½@4½ for city and Western, neutral 5½@6 New York and do. West; 200 bbls spot pork sold at full prices within the old range, in sympathy with the West. Beef was selling a little more freely at full late prices, East and West. City meats were also stronger at the close at 6¼ @ 6½c. for 14 and 12-lb. rib bellies up to 7½ for smoking, with a better demand for the local and nearby trade, but not so far as reported for export. Later neutral lard was held higher East and West, some sellers asking as high as 6½c. in both markets, but no sales were reported at these figures.

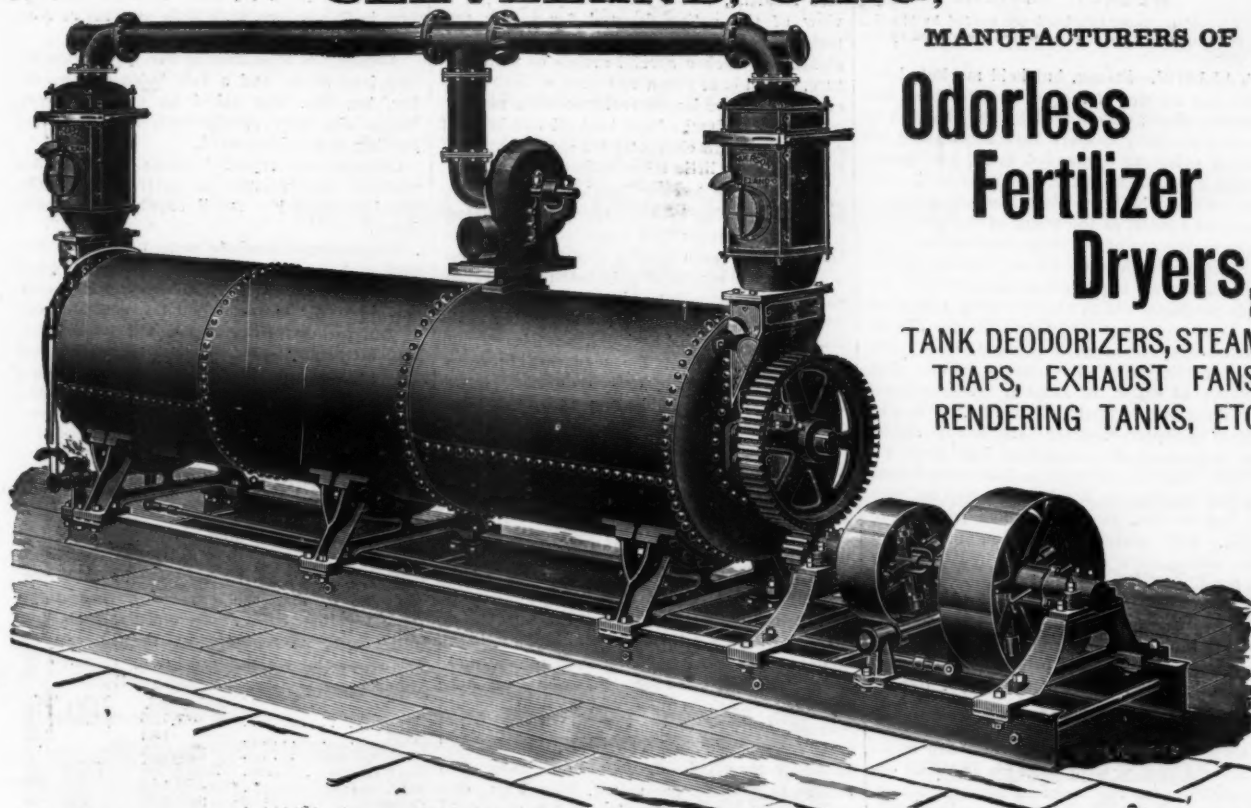
Wednesday's markets were decidedly strong and active, in part with wheat and other grains, in part with hogs and better cash demand, with more local and outside buying. New York bought lard, also the Chicago Packing Company, and packers generally bought ribs against large cash sales. Late Tuesday Armour bought 3,000,000 lb of ribs in one lot at \$4.95. Cudahy and the Anglo Company were sellers of lard early. Pork advanced 20c., touching \$8.40; lard advanced 5c., and ribs 12½c. Pork reached 19c. from the top, but the others held steady. Hogs were strong early, but closed easy. Receipts, 21,000; Tuesday, 17,757; Thursday's estimate, 27,000. After a more general trade and a wider market pork for September closed 30c. up for the day, and only 5c. under the top; lard 2½c. up and top; ribs, 12½@15 up and top also for the day. Cash prices in New York were advanced in sympathy to \$8.50@8.75 for old mess pork per barrel, now to \$9.75 @ \$10.25, and other grades nominally in proportion with Western lard 4.90 nominal, city 4½, refined Continent 4.20, South America 5.50; meats, old prices.

Wednesday's spot sales New York were 25,000 lb 10-lb rib bellies at 6½c. per lb, 6½c. 15-lb, with local trade buying; also 2,000 to 3,000 each city hams and shoulders at quotations before; 200 bbls. pork were jobbed at Tuesday's advance, with cash lard 4.90 asked in tierces, 4.50 in tanks, 4.35@4.40 for city of refining grade. Refined lard in fair demand at Wednesday's advance.

Late Chicago dispatches said of the day's markets: Provisions opened a little easier on the liberal receipts, but soon firmed and sold higher on large buying, said to be for account of Armour & Co.; Anglo-American and John Barrett were conspicuous buyers also; the principal seller was Cudahy Packing Company; they have been selling lard freely.

(For later, if any see page 42.)

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TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except oleo and animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon.

TALLOW.—Strong, but held markets have been the feature of the markets for beef fats another week; encouraged by the strength in foreign markets, holders have maintained old asking prices or demanded more, and partly by the strength in hog products, as well as by the generally better feeling in commercial and financial circles, as the result of the early and large movement of our crops into export. This encourages holders of all our export staples to look for an improved foreign demand for their products, and to await it with more than the late customary confidence, in face of protracted absence of such demand, which formerly would have led to efforts to sell. The advance of 6¢@9d. in London tallow market last week encouraged this feeling, as it was rather unexpected, after late heavy stocks and shipments of Australian had been reported. This would seem to indicate a better demand in English markets, though no special information from there has been made public. City melters thereupon braced up their asking price to 3% again in hogheads, per pound, at which 500 hhds. were rumored late last week, but not officially confirmed, nor its destination named. Since then to midweek no sales of city were reported. But 3% was the nominal market price, while country was held more firmly at 3%@3½¢. per 100 lb., as to quality, on the general tendency to mark up values of all products, even when demand does not show improvement. But soap makers are not rushed with business and hold off at 3%@3½¢. for the range in country, which are old prices, at which they would be fair buyers. As to Chicago, there has been no change in quotations to this writing, though the ½ advance asked last week on general confidence in better trade and prices has been maintained with only a moderate local trade reported. Edible is still practically a dead article, except for fancy soap making at ¼¢ over prime stock.

There were no sales reported in New York of importance up to midweek, except of 50,000 to 75,000 lb daily of country tallow at 3%@3½¢ for both extremes, to local soapmakers. But none to exporters could be learned of, nor even demand of importance, though melters still hold strongly and about ¼¢ over what could probably be obtained, namely 3%¢. per lb in hogheads. But Chicago eased off to 3% on prime packers', which was ½¢ off, indicating a dull, easier market there.

STEARINES have remained as dull as last week, in absence of active refining or export inquiry, but have been firmly held in sympathy with raw material, or beef and hog fats. Yet no advance over last week's asking prices has been quoted and only a few local hand-to-mouth sales. Exporters are not reported in market either for lard or oleo stock here or West. The views of buyers and sellers are still generally apart and not much disposition is manifested to get together. Meantime there must be some accumulation of stocks East and West, so long has it been since there has been any active business reported anywhere, either home or export. In fact, it looks as if there will be none until

the candle makers of Europe come in again, as they did about two months ago, as they seem to be the only buyers of our surplus of oleo stearine, which must be quite large, in view of the active demand for nearly two months past in Rotterdam for oleo oil. Lard stearine is such a special article of manufacture, kept about down to wants of lard refiners, that it is no longer really an open market, especially as demand for lard oil has been of a hand-to-mouth character for some time past, though now a little more active.

OLEO OILS have maintained the advance to 41¢@42 florins in Rotterdam reported last week, with pretty fair sales at the close of last week at these figures, closing 42 for best brands, with stocks of only 700 tcs. of prime stock left over. But shipments on the way were quite free and these were awaited early this week to establish prices, with less trade reported early than the moderate business even of last week, of only about 2,000 bbls. While buyers may hold off to gain small temporary advantages, the supply is too small to expect much if any reaction at present, although production and present demand are about equal. On Monday 42 florins was quoted by Rotterdam, though sales were not reported. There were over 800 tcs. shipped hence by steamer Tampico that day from New York.

ANIMAL OILS have shown some strength and firmness in sympathy with lard, and there has been a fair business in lard oil, both home and export, at full former prices, and occasionally sellers here gained some advantage. Other oils quiet, and without special feature, activity or change, only a jobbing trade of a restricted character reported in anything but lard oil, which has been advanced to 37¢@38¢. per gallon, New York, on city, with lard and the improving demand, though still kept close to nearby requirements. Neatsfoot, red, tallow, saponified and degrass are all without quotable change or notable feature.

GREASES have shown more strength and some increase in demand, in sympathy with raw materials, with a little more home and export demand reported, though no large sales have been reported early in the week here or West. Up to midweek a fair local and export trade was reported in New York, and a moderate home demand West, with holders very steady in their views in both markets on all grades, but especially on the better ones.

Tuesday's markets were without change or activity, buyers being few and sellers firm, but not inclined to come together. There seems to be no orders in the market for export, while home trade is only of the late small hand-to-mouth character. There must be now quite an accumulation of city tallow, beside the old stock held in store since last winter, and the amount of each is thought to be about equal, while country is held as steadily as city, and not taken by any interest beyond their current consumptive wants, which are by no means large. No important trade West was reported and no change in prices.

Stearines were reported in rather more local demand for refining, both lard and oleo, at rather stronger prices than last sales were reported at, though the same as lately asked. City lard stock New York quoted 5%@5%.

and Western, to arrive, 5% city oleo stearine New York at 5c., and in the West at 4%¢., at which some local small lots were also reported. Oleo oils so far were reported dull but firm in Rotterdam, with little arriving or done up to Wednesday night.

Animal oils were firm at 37c. per gallon for city lard stock, and a fair business was doing, but 38c. was asked by some pressers. Minor oils were steady with a better local jobbing demand reported.

Greases were reported steady on all grades without new feature or activity; only the usual local and a small export order trade doing.

Wednesday's markets were unchanged but firm in New York, with only the usual local demand for tallow, but Chicago was suddenly and decidedly active, 4,500 tcs. selling there at full former prices as per our quotations. But no particulars as to source of demand was reported. In New York 100,000 lb oleo stearine were taken at 5c. per lb New York.

(For later, if any, see page 42.)

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The exports of provisions, cattle, hogs, tallow, oleomargarine and dairy products for the seven months ending July, 1897, together with those for the same period in 1896, for comparison, and the exports during July, 1897, together with those of July, 1896, for comparison, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, and which were briefly referred to in our issue of Aug. 7, were as follows:

	July, '96.	July, '97.
Cattle	\$2,887,755	\$3,399,110
Hogs	130	347
Beef (canned)	396,015	166,441
Beef (fresh)	2,048,354	1,730,355
Beef (salted)	459,142	146,106
Tallow	362,406	279,164
Bacon	2,714,331	3,536,174
Hams	1,617,819	1,520,349
Pork	269,662	288,272
Lard	1,689,904	2,292,942
Oleomargarine (but- terine)	40,900	16,045
Oleomargarine (the oil)	759,909	637,624
Butter	276,456	582,108
Cheese	368,974	864,423

Total provisions in- cluding cattle and hogs	7 Months Ending '96.	7 Months Ending '97.
Cattle	\$21,710,443	\$21,946,997
Hogs	6,848	8,410
Beef (canned)	2,880,278	1,972,198
Beef (fresh)	13,089,421	12,930,812
Beef (salted)	2,574,667	1,161,812
Tallow	1,866,303	1,254,846
Bacon	17,616,923	21,567,282
Hams	8,718,175	9,426,392
Pork	1,862,220	1,948,864
Lard	16,106,851	14,756,557
Oleomargarine (but- terine)	354,052	208,365
Oleomargarine (the oil)	4,742,739	3,802,754
Butter	1,456,719	2,331,775
Cheese	1,858,022	3,086,787

Total provisions in- cluding cattle and hogs	\$94,843,661	\$96,398,121
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The value of exports of beef, hog and dairy products, including oleomargarine, from the northern border customs districts during July, 1897, was \$1,322,988; for the seven months ending July, 1897, \$3,081,061.

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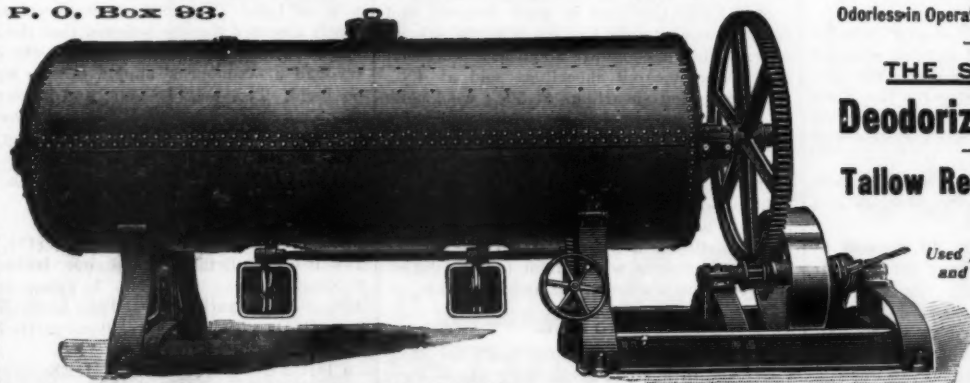
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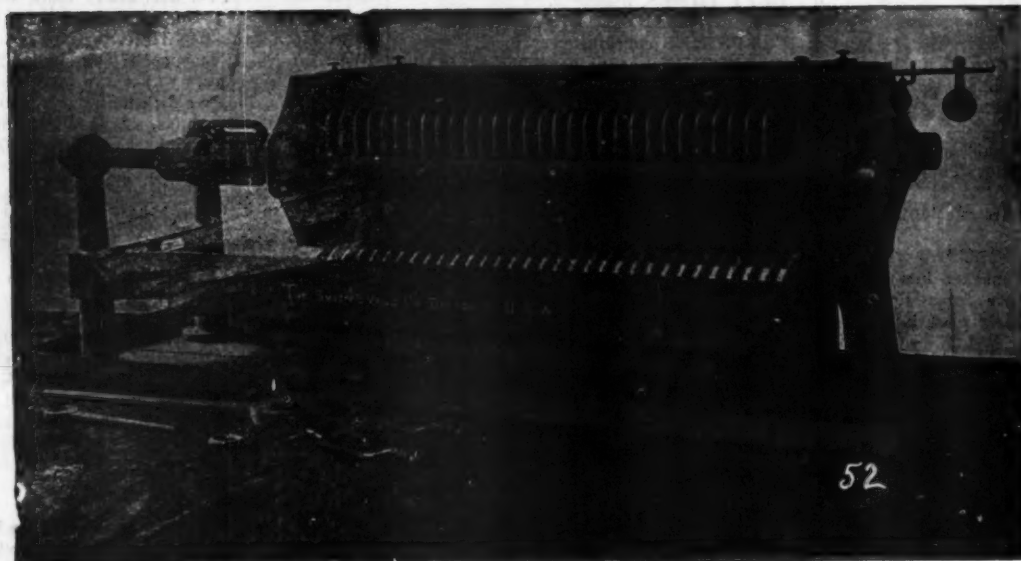
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The substantial sales of the past two weeks have had a decidedly strengthening effect on the market. Much of the old stock which has been a source of annoyance and expense to packers has been moved at good prices, and the packers are much elated thereat. Reluctant buyers who have been holding off have entered the market and purchased considerable stock at full prices. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have sold readily at 10½c. Sales are also reported at 11c. Much old stock has been disposed of.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in excellent demand and in rather limited supply. They are quotable at 10@10½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had a liberal call and have sold freely on a basis of 9½c. Some holders are waiting for an advance.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in active request at 10½c. Much stock is now firmly held at 11c., sales having been made on the latter basis.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, free of brands, have had a fair demand at 10c.; under 55 lb, 10½@10¾c.

BRANDED COWS have sold readily at 9½c., and are now offering at 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS have had some call and are quotable at from 8@9c., according to salting.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A strong market based on light receipts and a brisk demand characterizes the country market. Holders, generally speaking, are waiting for the "high dollar" before disposing of or even offering their holdings. Tanners do not manifest any appreciable disposition to buy. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are well sold up to receipts and are offering at 9½c.; No. 2, 9c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, sold in small instalments at 9½c. Some are now offering at 10c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are light of supply and selling readily at 8c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are offering at 9@9½c. Few sales, if any, have been made on the latter basis, which is prohibitory; No. 2, 8½@8¾c.

NATIVE BULLS are in meager supply and are readily taken at 7½c., selected.

CALFSKINS.—No. 1 7 to 15 lb skins are in light supply and command 11½c. Many holders are demanding more for very choice stock.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are quickly absorbed on receipt. The supply is light. They are offering at 10½c.

DEACONS under 7 lb are offering at 47½c. SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES, \$2.85@\$3.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market has a very stiff tone and dealers are demanding long prices for late stock. Receipts are light.

PACKER PELTS, 75c.@\$1.25.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c.@\$1.05.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 42½@45c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 20@25c.

PACKER LAMBS, 60c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 25@30c.

KANSAS CITY.

With a clearance sale of some 90,000 hides in the four leading markets it would seem superfluous to say that the market is strong—in fact is very strong; and it would seem that an 11c. market for heavy Texas and 11@

11½c. for native steers is already in sight. The slaughter of native steers will naturally be small for the next 60 to 90 days; therefore the tanner who wishes to have such stock will have to pay for it. As to the position of Texas steers, it is hard to say how high above 11c. the packers will be able to force the market; 10¾c. was refused to-day for this selection of hides. There is nothing in the general outlook of the country to warrant lower prices on cattle in the coming four or five months; the corn crop is about assured everywhere—and it is an abundant crop; money is very easy to obtain on cattle; there is nothing therefore to force the feeders to sell their stock at a sacrifice, and unless some very unseen circumstances arise of which at present writing the public is entirely blind, it would seem as if Texas hides at from 10½@11c. was very good property for both tanner and packer. As often spoken of before in these columns the Texas cows are not coming forward in any quantity and there is no doubt but that they will be held back during the present scarcity of cattle. With a large corn crop to devour, feeding cattle will be in good demand. At the same time packers are free sellers; the stocks are closely sold up, as when a tanner is willing to pay 10½@11c. for native steers, 10½@11c. for Texas steers, 10@10½c. for butt-brands, and 9½@9¾c. for Colorados, with 9½@9¾c. on branded cows, the packers know fully well that they are getting just double the prices they were receiving for same articles about one year ago; they are evidently determined that if a slump should come, they will not be caught with large stocks.

SHEEPSKINS are in good demand and the largest slaughter has not a single skin to offer. Other packers are about as closely sold up. Close sheared shearlings sold at 40c.; regular pulling shearlings at 50c.; wool pelts of fair amount wool, 70c.; with lamb-skins held at 60½@65c. The price of hides has a marked effect on demand for sheepskins, as tanned sheepskins are now largely used for light uppers instead of the higher priced article. When an article gets too high a value, poor substitutes are found to deceive the innocent purchasers who cannot tell the difference between a tanned calf and sheepskin.

BOSTON.

Packers and tanners are apart on their views and little stock is changing hands. Purchases are compulsory and neither seller nor buyer are forcing sales. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 9¼@9½c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 9¼c. flat.

CALFSKINS continue very firm.

SHEEPSKINS are in good demand at current prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market continues very firm with stocks closely sold up. Some stock is being held for a still further advance. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 9@9½c. selected.

CITY COWS, 8½@9c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 8½@9c. selected.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9c.

BULLS (all weights), 7@7½c.

CALFSKINS much stronger and an advance of 5c. reported.

SHEEPSKINS.—Fresh stock in urgent demand with the market very firm.

WOOL SKINS, \$1.

SHEARLINGS, 35@40c.

LAMBSKINS, 45@50c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—Stock is sold up closely. One sale of 2,000 natives and cut-throats reported at 10½c. Business is not active owing to the existing difference of opinion as to values. The company manifests a stronger disposition to operate at present

prices than most of the other buyers. The prospect of any weakening is regarded as being remote, as stocks are very scarce. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, have had a fair call at 10½c. Several holders demand 11c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS have also been in some demand at 9½@10c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS are offering at 9@9½c.

CITY COWS, 9½@9¾c.

NATIVE BULLS, 8¼@8½c.

COUNTRY COWS are offering at 9c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—See page 46.

HORSE HIDES, \$2.50@\$2.75.

SUMMARY.

The recent sales which have contributed so largely toward the cleaning up of ancient accumulations have unquestionably added new strength to the tone of the Chicago market. With this old stock out of the way the packers are relieved of much anxiety and in possession of a substantial figure as the result of the sales. No difficulty is being experienced by them in disposing of their late take-off, with the possible exception of a few varieties, the prices of which are prohibitory because of the comparatively light demand for such stock. The packers regard this as being a merely temporary condition and anticipate a brisk demand for every variety of hide within a short time. Of course, this demand is almost wholly contingent on the present supply of leather, finished and in process, and opinions naturally differ as to the quantity of this now on hand. A prominent leather man recently asserted that he believed that the average shoe manufacturer throughout the country had a six-months' supply of sole leather on hand. This may be true, and it may not be. The chances are that it is somewhat exaggerated. Neither Boston, New York or Philadelphia are remarkable for present active traffic, but like the stranded Briton, they all "ave 'opes."

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 10½@11c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10@10½c.; Colorado steers, 9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½c.; No. 1 native cows, 10c.; under 55 lb, 10½@10¾c.; branded cows, 9½c.; native bulls, 8@9c., according to salting.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; No. 2, 9c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 9½c.; branded steers and cows, 8c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb add up, 9@9½c.; No. 2, 8½@8¾c.; native bulls, 7½c.; calfskins, 11½c. for No. 1; kips, 10½c. for No. 1; deacons, 47½c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$2.85@\$3; sheepskins, packer pelts, 75c.@\$1.25; country pelts, 70c.@\$1.05; packer shearlings, 42½@45c.; country shearlings, 20@25c.; packer lambs, 60c.; country lambs, 25@30c.

BOSTON.—

Buff hides, 9¼@9½c.; New England hides, 9¼c. flat.

PHILADELPHIA.—

Country steers, 8½@9c.; country cows, 8½@9c.; country bulls, 7@7½c.


NEW YORK.—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10½@11c.; butt-branded steers, 9½@10c.; side-branded steers, 9@9½c.; city cows, 9½@9¾c.; native bulls, 8¼@8½c.; country cows, 9c. selected; calfskins, see page 46; horse hides, \$2.50@\$2.75.

(See page 20 for Hidelets.)

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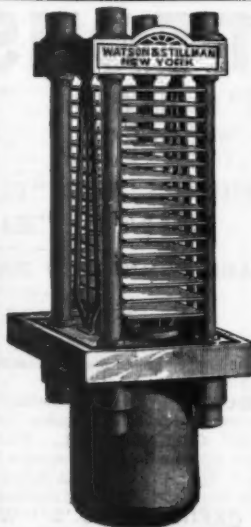
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**OUR YELLOW BOOK
SEE COUPON PAGE 22.**

THE OUTLOOK.

Opinions from the Armour Packing Company (Kansas City), Hammond, Dold and the North Packing and Provision Co. on the Business Prospects.

"The National Provisioner," New York:

Replying to your favor of Aug. 14, asking our opinion upon the business outlook, would say that everything seems favorable for an immense general business through Kansas City as a jobbing and distributing center.

Kansas City has probably felt the depression of the past two years less than any other city in the United States, and has simply been waiting for the procession to start to fall right in behind the band.

Kansas City is the largest agricultural implement distributing city in the Union, and that branch of the trade has never been better than this season. Practically everything that the farmer produces in Kansas and Missouri, fruit, potatoes, grain, cattle and hogs, have brought, or will bring, the producer a splendid revenue.

All the jobbing grocers, dry goods men and kindred interests are having a splendid trade.

Our own business has shown an increase in killing of 25 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1897, as against Jan. 1, 1896. The markets, as you know, have not been altogether favorable until the last few weeks; but as far as the movement of the produce is concerned, there has been nothing to complain of, and we are just coming into the heavy season. The South appears to be in splendid condition. Our output is increasing from week to week; there is everything to suggest the heaviest fall demand we have ever had.

The export demand has really been greater than the supply, in view of the limitations of microscopic inspection. Kansas City's big stride over any other market in hog slaughtering this year has made the former division of forces inadequate, and in justice to this market should be revised.

The realization of the season's product in Kansas and Missouri should place these two States very close to the top of the list, and when it comes to a good town, just look on the map at the mouth of the Kaw.

Summarized: Commercial conditions have not been so favorable in many years.

Very truly yours,

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY,
Hodge.

Kansas City, Aug. 16, 1897.

"The National Provisioner," New York:

Replying to your favor of the 14th, would say the present outlook for business in the meat and provision line is more encouraging than it has been within two years. The demand, both in this country and abroad, is now very good, which should cause prices to advance. Compared with previous years, the present prices of provisions are low, and with the laboring people having more employment, as there seems to be reason to hope they will have, we feel very much encouraged as to the prospects in this line of business. Yours truly,

THE G. H. HAMMOND CO.,

E. A. Allen, Asst. Secy.

Hammond, Ind., Aug. 18, 1897.

"The National Provisioner," Chicago:

Your favor of the 14th received. We should prefer to reserve at the present time any expression on this subject, for we believe in being somewhat conservative until the present prospects for improvement are visible to every one, and then we can "whoop her up"

as we are entitled to, and as we believe we should and will do. Yours truly,

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.,

A. W. Dold, Treasurer.

Buffalo, Aug. 17, 1897.

"The National Provisioner," New York:

Yours of the 14th is received, and in reply, would say that everything is looking more favorable for the provision business. In many portions of Europe the crops are poor and there is a light supply of hogs and cattle; it certainly looks as though they would require considerable of our meat abroad, as well as cereals. We consider the outlook extremely good for stronger prices and an increased volume of business from now to the end of the year. The general conditions favor this. Yours truly,

NORTH PACKING & PROVISION CO.,

S. Henry Skilton, Asst. Mgr.

Boston, Aug. 19, 1897.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

Lee Lancaster's butcher shop in Walton, Ky., was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss, estimated, of \$750. No insurance.

The slaughter house of Amandas A. Kern, Slatington, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The insurance is small compared with the loss sustained.

James Likens, a Healdsburg (Cal.) meat dealer, suffered a loss of \$1,500 by the burning of his barn and slaughter house.

A small blaze in the Workingmen's Cash Market, Central street, Lowell, Mass., caused a loss of about \$150.

Two attempts were recently made to burn the Essex Glue Works in Peabody, Mass., which are owned by Walker Bros., of Boston. Happily the work of the incendiaries was not successful. Nearly \$50,000 worth of stock was stored in the building at the time.

COTTONSEED OIL.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the gallon.

A WAITING HELD MARKET

has been the chief feature in this staple for another week. Sellers have held on and buyers have held off. It has been a "looking at each other" kind of a market, both waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for "something to turn up." But, so far as reported, up to mid-week it has not "turned," and there are at this writing no immediate signs of its "turning." As noted in recent articles, the exporters seem to have tired of selling each succeeding month's shipments short, only to be squeezed by the chief holders, when concentrated holdings enabled them to do so at the end of each thirty days. Such was the export market we have had so far this crop. But there are no indications yet of any short interest for this month, although, of course, it is too early yet to be certain on this point. Yet this is the talk among exporters who seem to be confining their operations to filling small orders from the other side of which the members are also small, if anything like the business doing is reported. Up to mid-week only jobbing lots of prime summer yellow in New York had been reported at 26c., though 25½c. was quoted by some and large holders in cases asking 27c. These sales did not exceed a few hundred barrels all told, and the above figures no doubt represent the New York market for not strictly prime yellow at 25½c; 26c. for prime, to sell, and 27c. to buy important amounts, as there are too few holders to enable buyers to secure much competition for

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WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

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"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Drugists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

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Pork Packing and Curing from A to Z in all the Departments of the Packing-House.—A Book for Life.

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Which is the Most Profitable and Satisfactory to the Packer? A few Hints Regarding the Handling of Hogs in Hot Weather.—Unloading and Weighing: Hints to Buyers.—Dockages.—Inspection.—Figures for the Country Packer.—To Avoid Sour Meats.—Cost of Handling Hogs in Yards.—Feeding.

Hog Killing.

Driving to Pens.—The Shackler.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scarring Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing.—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Gutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Bench.—Casings and Guts.—"Dark" and "Off" Color Lard Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Leaf Lard.—Tongues.—How to Treat Them.—Temperature.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Handling.—After Effects of Poor Handling.—Shrinkage from Live to Dressed Weights.—Hair, Bristles, etc.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—When Water Should Be Used.

Pepsin Manufacture.

What is Pepsin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Grade Pepsin.—Purified Pepsin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

The Chill Room.

When to Put in.—Temperature of Room and Hogs.—Reduction of Temperature.—Lowest Temperature Permissible.—How Long to Hang Therein.—Watching the Temperatures.—Proper Insulation of Chillrooms.—Artificial Refrigeration Prevents Sour Meats.—Where to Place Brine Tanks.—How to Run the Pipes.—Necessity of Reliable Men in Taking Temperatures.—Closest Attention Necessary.—Necessity of Competent Men.—Advantages of Thorough Mechanics.—Who Should Attend to Insulation.

Cutting of Hogs.

When to Commence Cutting.—Size of Gang.—The Cutting Gang.—Chopper.—Instruments in Use.—Side Meat.—Trimmers.—Ribbers.—Backbone Sawers.—Shoulder Trimmers.—Blade Pullers.—Where to Chop the Backbone Out.—Other Men and Boys Necessary.—Cost of Cutting.—Domestic Cuts.—Export Cuts.—Loins.—Wrapping.—Cold Storage.—Treatment During Summer Season.—No Lean Meat to Tanks.—Spareribs.—Backbones, Neckbones, Hocks; What to do With Them.—Short-rib Middle (illustrated); How to Cut.—English Short-rib Middle (illustrated and explained);—Long Clear Middle (illustrated and explained);—Extra Long Clear Middle (illustrated and explained);—Long-rib Middle (illustrated and explained);—Cumberland Middle (illustrated and explained);—Yorkshire Middle (illustrated and explained);—Staffordshire Middle (illustrated and explained);—Dublin Middle;—Stretford Middle;—Birmingham Middle (illustrated and explained);—Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained);—Extra Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained);—Wiltshire Sides (illustrated and explained);—South Staffordshire Sides (illustrated and explained);—Clear Belly (illustrated and explained);—Rib Belly (illustrated and explained);—Wedge Sides (illustrated and explained);—South Staffordshire Sides.—Clear Bellies, English.—Rib Bellies.—Pickled Clear Bellies.—Short Clear Backs, English (illustrated);—Short Fat Backs (illustrated);—Long Fat Backs (illustrated);—Pickled Clear Backs.—Short-cut Hams (illustrated);—Long-cut Hams (illustrated);—Stafford Hams (illustrated);—South Stafford Hams.—Manchester Hams.—Skinned Hams.—California Hams (illustrated);—Rolled Hams, Bone-

less (illustrated);—Boston Shoulders (illustrated);—Square Shoulders.—New York Shoulders (illustrated);—Regular Shoulders (illustrated);—Skinned Shoulders.—Rolled Shoulders, Boneless (illustrated);—Mess Pork (illustrated);—Prime Mess Pork (illustrated);—Extra Prime Pork.—Clear Pork (illustrated);—Extra Clear Pork.—Clear Back Pork.—Shoulder Butts, Lean.—Pork Loina.—Cumberlanda.—Short Ribs.

Fresh Meats.

Tenderloins.—Trimming.—Spareribs.—The Advantages of Spreading.—What Receptacles to Use to Give Meat a Good Appearance.—What Pieces Must Not Be Given for Counter Trade.—The Handling of Spareribs, also Fresh and Smoked.—Meat Market Sales.

Hog Tests and Relative Values.

The Value of Tests.—What Percentage to Figure on Live Weight.—What to Figure for Cost of Manufacture.—Shrinkage When Determining Cured Yields.—Conclusion About Cutting of Hogs.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE Weights of Cuts, Meats, and LARD YIELDED by Live Hogs of 110 to 450 lb. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.)

Packing and Shipping Meats.

Sizes of Boxes.—How to Pack.—Eight Sizes.—Weights They Will Contain.—Material Used.—Care to be Taken on the Journey.—How to Store on Board Ship.—Damage Due to Exposure.—Advantages of Having Men at Seaboard.—Cost of Packing Meats.—Average Amount of Salt Used.—How Much Borax to Use.—When to Pack in Borax, and Why.—Allowances for Shrink—Cover Cost of Borax.—Weighing Dry-Salt Meats for Export.—How to Handle Borax Meats and Dry-Salt Meats.—What Methods are Used to Keep Dry-Salt Meats Dry.—Advantage of Tight Boxes.—Points for Exporters How to Ascertain Cost and Profit.—Many Other Points of Value.

Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

Regulations Adopted by the London Provision Trade.—American and Canadian Bacon Land.—Pork and Heads in Barrels and Cases.—Mess Pork in Barrels of 200 pounds.—Beef in Tierces of 300 pounds.—Allowances and Terms.—Lard.—Bladders.—American Tierces.—Other Packages.—Canned (tinned) Meats.—Rules and Regulations of London Chamber of Commerce.—General Rules for Exporters.—Terms.—Invoices.—Weights.—Agents.

Domestic Packing and Shipping.

How to Pack and Ship: Domestic Meats.—Sweet Pickled Meats.—Green Meats.—Pumping Hams pro and contra.—Lard.—Fresh Meats, Sausages.—Fertilizer.

Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES Export Meats. No. 2.—Tierce Averages at 300 lb. No. 3.—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

Curing.

Elimination of Animal Heat.—Demand for Mild Cured Meats.—Temperatures.—How to Handle a Ham Pump.—Strength of Pickle.—Spread the Meats.—Hanging.—What Temperature.—SOME GOOD RECIPES FOR CURING.—How Much Saltpeter, etc., to Use.—Sugar Curing.—Different Formulas and Temperatures.—To Avoid "Ropey Pickle."—How to Get Rid of It.—Rolling.—Repling.—Time for Curing of Different Pieces of Different Weights.—When to Draw the Pickle.—Gain in Curing.—Handling of Tierces After Drawing Pickle.—How to Pile Tierces.—Look Out for Leaks.—CURE FOR TONGUES PACKED IN BARRELS AT 220 POUNDS.—Formula.—Another Formula.—Temperature.—Another Pickle.—A Fourth Formula.—Change of Pickle: When Necessary.—Tongues for Export.—Curing of Hocks and Feet.—The Required Pickle.—Another Method.—Temperature.—Vinegar Pickle.—CURE FOR BELLIES IN

TIERCES.—Formula.—Bellies in Tubs.—Another Formula (also good for California Hams, New York Shoulders, etc.).—First-class Cure for Light Bellies for Breakfast Bacon, No. 1.—How to Handle Meats Under this Formula.—Time Necessary for Curing.—Pickle Tests.—Pickle Tanks.—How Low Pickle May Be Drawn from Tanks.—Look Out for Rats.—Tierces.—What Weight of Different Cuts to Pack into Them.—Barrels.—Half-Barrels.—Keep Gain of Weight in Pickle.—Loss of Strength in Pickle.—Do not Use Old, Weak Pickle.—Avoid Pickle-Soaked Meats.—How to Keep Brine "Alive."—Roll All Pickled Meats Well.—Maintaining of Temperature.—"Dry" Method of Curing TONGUES.—WESTPHALIA HAMS.—Formula and manner of making them fully explained.

American Dry Salt Meats.

Heavy Side Meats.—How to Handle.—How to Salt and Resalt.—Bulk- ing of Meats and Rebulk- ing.—Backs.—Bellies.—Shoulders.—Bulk all Meats Close.—Time Necessary for Curing.—How to Figure and Determine Difference of Treatment Prior to Smoking.—Between Dry-Salted Meats and Sweet Pickled Meats.—Light, Clear Sides, Extra Clear Sides; How to Put Up.—Advantages in Bulk- ing as Clear as a Tour Through the Cellars of the Country.—What it Discloses.—A Saving to Packers.—Great Possibilities.—Meats for Export.—Handling.—Color.—Use of Saltpeter and Nitrate of Soda.—Difference Between the Use of Saltpeter and Salt.—Acquirement of Color.—How to Sprinkle Saltpeter on Meats.—How to Add Salt.—Use of the Pocket Stick.—Bulk- ing and Rebulk- ing.—How to Place Export Meats in Cellar.—How to Ship Export Salt Meats in Winter.—How in Summer.—How to Handle Meats When Packed in Borax.—How to Obtain Color in Long-Cut Hams.—The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

Smoke Department.

Various Theories in Reference to Best Method of Smoking Refuted.—Cold Smoking.—Quick Smoking.—What is Necessary in Order to Make Meats Which Will Stand Handling.—How to Fill the Smoke-House.—What Precautions to Take.—What Kind of Fire.—How Long.—Let Your House Cool Off.—What Wood to Use.—About the Use of Sawdust.—What to Use to Give the Meat Better Appearance and to Prevent Flies from Touching It.—Washed Meats.—Temperature of Water.—What to Mix With It.—What the Stringer Has to Do.—Usages in the British Islands.—Meat-Washing Machines.—Appetizing Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for Improvement in the Handling of Smoked Meats.—Improved Methods Compared to Former Years.—Smoking in Summer.—Do not Handle Meats Any More than Necessary.—Do not Pile Smoked Meats.—Why.—Several Good Points.—About Handling Before Canning.—The Use of Borax Before Papering.—Advantages of Parchment Paper Over Straw Paper.—Canvas and Yellow Wash.—How to Yellow Wash 2,500 Hams.—What to Use.—Protection of Smoke-House and Canvasing Room, Ventilators, Doors and Windows. PICKLE CURED MEATS.—How Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed. DRY-SALT CURED MEATS.—How Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed.—Shorter Time with Running Water.—Putting Meats in Soak Vats.—How Full the Vats Ought to Be.—Advantages of Creating a Current.—More Economical Arrangement for Soaking Meats.—Detailed and Explained.

Sausage Department.

Advantages of Such Department in Packing House.—Cleanliness.—A Number of Sausage Recipes.—Fully Explained.—Pork Sausage.—Bologna.—Liver Sausage.—Head-cheese.—Tongue Sausage.—Summer

Sausage.—Beef Sausage.—German Bologna Sausage.—Ham, Chicken and Tongue Sausage.—Oxford Sausage.—Frankfort Sausage.—Roast-wurst.

Tank Department.

Importance of this Department.—Description of Tanks and Capacity.—Size of Manholes.—Location of Same and Water Pipes and Lard Cocks.—How to Set Up a Tank.—To Avoid Loss of Life and Property.—Operation of Tanks.—How to Fill, and When.—What to Do When Tank Gets "Flushed" in Cooking.—How Long to Cook.—How Much Time to Settle.—The Use of Salt in Tank.—Drawing to Cooler.—Pumping Through Filter Press of Separator.—Necessity for Quicker Cooling.—Difference in Temperatures Between Lard Drawn to Tierces and Lard Drawn to Tins.—How to Facilitate the Draining of Tank Water.—Cleaning of Coolers.—Vats and Catch Basins.—Making of "Stick."—Pressing Refuse from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—What to Do With Residue.—Tight and Open Jacket Kettles.—How to Operate Each of Them.—How Long to Cook, and Under Which Pressure.—The Use of the Hasher and Agitator.—Neutral Lard.—How and Where it is Made. PRIME STEAM LARD.—What it Should Be Made of, and How Rendered.—"Killing" and "Cutting" Lard.—How to Mix.—Wash Your Gut Lard.—Which Agent to Use in Bleaching and Purifying Rejected Lard.—In Which Proportion.—How to Recook Same.—Another Method.—Another Recipe.—Kettle-Rendered Leaf Lard.—Neutral Lard.—Kettle-Rendered Lard.—How to Make It.—Sterilize Tests.—Yield of Lard Pressed for Oil.—Refined or Compound Lard.—What it is Composed Of.—Method of Manufacture.—White Grease.—Brown and Yellow Grease.—Pig's Feet.—Their Utilization as White Grease, if Not Used for Lard Stock.—Where the Grease Can Be Used.—THE MELTING POINT OF LARD.—An Interesting Article on the Subject.—The Melting Point no Indication of Purity.—Methods of Determining It.—Difference of Melting Points of the Different Parts of the Animal.—Difference in Prime Steam Lard and Jacket Kettle Lard.—Disadvantages of Trying to Get Too Much of a Yield.—To Avoid Dark Colored Lard.

Gut and Casings Department.

Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers.—Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Hung Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest. CASINGS.—Soaking, Cleaning, Salting.—Quantity of Salt Allowed.—Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits for Casings Department, 4 Months' Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages to the Packer.

Fertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick."—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.—Sample Analysis of Dried Blood, Concentrated Tankage.—No. 1 Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2.—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What it Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.

IN ADDITION to the above there are 7,000 NAMES of the following branches of the trade, wholesale trade, only:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butterine Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (Wholesale and Retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house, and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price of same, viz: \$10. It should not be missed in any packing-house, slaughter-house, rendering plant, sausage factory, soap or fertilizer works, cotton oil mill, or any other establishment connected with or allied to the great meat and provision industries of the United States and Canada.—Send us your order.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.—Directory Department.

ROBERT GANZ & CO., Proprietors.

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their orders. Off-grade yellow is to be had at the usual discount under prime, and at the South at the relative difference between Northern and Southern ports. The late re-letting of ocean grain freight room on account of reselling of wheat in New York at the great advance, rather than ship it, has eased up the freight situation somewhat, yet it has not stimulated export demand, so far as reported, though that is the tendency. As to the prospects of a higher French duty on American oil and other products, nothing has been heard of it since the passage of our tariff law, although it was expected to be immediately followed by retaliation by France. On the other hand it seems to be trying diplomacy to induce the President to modify the new law, as permitted, in his discretion, in favor of that country. Hence no influence to stimulate demand has been felt from this quarter as expected in anticipation of a higher duty. There has been no new feature in the new crop situation to affect prices of old crop and there has been no disposition reported to discount the new by future sales of new crop. A 9½ million bale crop of cotton would hardly be regarded as a bull argument for new oil. Rather the opposite. Yet we find no disposition, as yet, on the part of holders to anticipate any concessions, even if they expect them. But really there is not enough demand to test the whole-sale market, and it is doubtful what holders would do if bid ½¢ under the market for a 5,000-bbl. lot. As it is they can sell as much at present prices as at concessions; and they would gain nothing by offering them. In other grades the same is true, with only jobbing business at the range of prices current last week.

Tuesday was but a repetition of previous days of this and last week. The leading dealers are out of the market and only small orders and job lots are doing either for export or home trade, buyers and sellers of lines being still apart. In fact, said the agent of one of the leading refiners South, "the market is the dulllest and most featureless seen in many months, if not in the history of the trade." What is true of the New York market is no doubt so of the South, as many of the trade are off on their vacations and business is practically suspended in their absence.

Wednesday's markets were steady and more active with a better local and some export demand. Sales, 500 bbls. prime summer yellow, 26¼¢ for choice brands, which realized late asking prices for first time, and 1,000 off-yellow at 25½¢ for choice, with small sales of other grades in same proportion.

(For later, if any, see page 42.)

The Moneynick Oil Co., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated at Pelzer, S. C., by E. A. Smyth, T. J. Martin and others, to erect and operate an oil mill.

A sassafras oil mill will be erected at Big Island, Va., by T. T. Dickenson, of Buena Vista, Va.

The Austin Oil Manufacturing Co., of Austin, Tex., are adding new machinery to their oil mill at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

The Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., sold three rotary pumps for the pumping of soap stock to the Southern Cotton Oil Co., of Philadelphia, for the latter's Savannah (Ga.) plant.***

Parties who have tallow or grease to ship will find it to their interest to communicate with the Welch, Holme & Clark Co., of 381-383 West street, New York City.***

The Diamond Glue Company, of Chicago, has placed the contract for the building of its glue factory at Kansas City, which will be run jointly with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. It is expected that the building will be completed in forty days' time. It will be one of the largest factories of the kind in the United States.

The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, of Dayton, Ohio, is placing a 40-ton mill at Purcell, Indian Territory; a 40-ton mill at Tlahuilo, Mexico, and reconstructing a 60-ton mill at Opelousa, La.

The Great Western Soap Works is the name of a new corporation in Chicago. The capital stock is \$100,000. The incorporators are John M. Phelps, Schiller Hosford and Frederick G. Laird.

The Chicago Chronicle says that an inventor in Madrid has succeeded in making a superior quality of soap out of grasshoppers.

Carver & Son have started a glue factory on the farm of Geo. Plasterer, in Chambersburg, Pa., and are said to be doing a good business.

Col. E. S. Ready, who has been with the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company in Helena for over twenty years, has severed his connection with that institution to take charge of the independent mill known as the Planters', in which he is part owner. The mill, under the management of Col. Ready, will be known as the New South Oil Mill, and will be ready for business, after undergoing repairs, when the season opens.

The erection of a 20-ton cottonseed oil mill will be commenced at Lavonia, Ga., at once.

The George E. Rouse Soap Co., of Green Bay, Wis., is doing an excellent business, according to the published statement that since it marketed its first soap last October, it has done \$10,000 worth of business. At the present time it is barely able to keep up with its orders.

The Williamston Oil and Fertilizer Co., at Williamston, S. C., will enlarge its mill and increase its capacity one-third.

The plant of the Florence Cotton Oil Mill Co., at Florence, S. C., is advertised for sale.

The Ashepoo Fertilizer Co., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated at Charleston, S. C., by Frank E. Taylor, Sam Lord and Herman R. Luhn.

The Central West Virginia Oil Co., maximum capital \$100,000, has been chartered at New Martinsville, W. Va., by George L. Lechner and associates.

HIDELETS.

It is said that several prominent New York calfskin dealers have combined to fight the duty, and to that end have enlisted the services of a well-known firm of attorneys.

Two employes of the Falls Creek Tannery, Falls Creek, N. Y., have recently died from anthrax. This is a disease emanating from germs in hides taken from diseased cattle.

J. S. Adriance, the tannery chemist of New York City, is sojourning in Europe.

E. C. Moore, the Gold street, New York City, hide dealer, is away on his vacation.

The Hide and Leather Bank, now located at the corner of Gold and Ferry streets, New York City, will take possession of their new quarters at the corner of William and John streets, on the 23d inst.

The New York City packers are said to be holding about 5,000 hides at present.

Chas. A. Strauss, the well-known sheepskin tanner of Buffalo, N. Y., was married on the 18th inst. to Miss Mary Ginther, also of that city.

George Stengel, the patent leather tanner of Newark, N. J., recently visited the Boston market.

The Henry Lang Co., of Newark, N. J., is at present tanning about 600 hides weekly.

Waite & Hayes, the Purchase street, Boston, dealers in pickled sheepskins, recently failed, are reported as having assets amounting to \$4,270, while their liabilities are said to be in the vicinity of \$20,000.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

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NEW YORK.

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FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

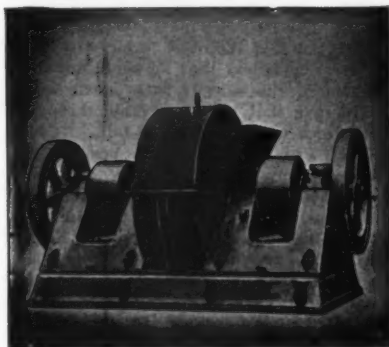
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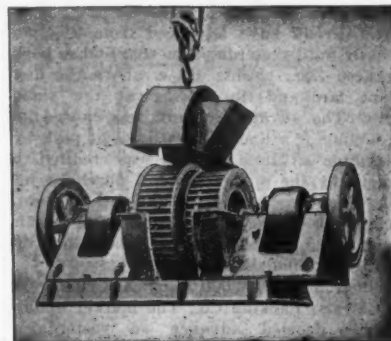
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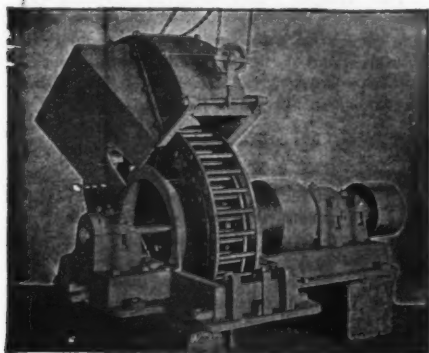
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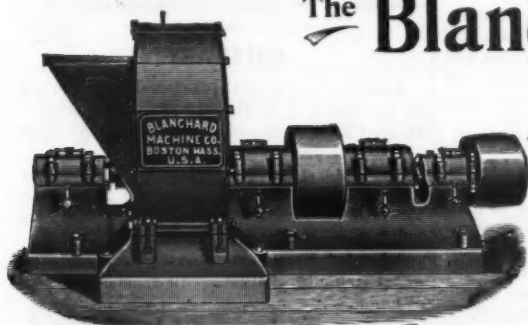
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ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

Seamless Steam Jacketed Cast-Iron Kettles, with and without Agitators,

Improved Lard Dryer, Mixer and Cooler,

Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pans, etc.

Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The speculative market in provisions for the past week has been quiet. The large cash demand both in domestic and foreign markets has not left much room for the speculators. Prices have advanced from 2½c. to 5c. daily until yesterday (Tuesday) when pork advanced 30c., closing 12½c. above the day before, lard and ribs closing at the same prices. The advance in pork was caused by the buying of a line of 8,000 bbls. of pork by Carrington & Hanna, which was credited to Armour by the pit, and liberal purchases of pork, lard and ribs by Barrett-Farnum, Greig-Wolff, Logan and Sterling & Hunt. Towards the close there was liberal selling by the International Packing Co.

Armour took 3,000,000 lb of cash ribs from the Chicago Packing Co. The market to-day shows a decided advance on yesterday's prices. Hogs continue to come in in large quantities; seven principal points had 54,500 hogs, against 30,700 the same day last year.

The local market was 5c. lower on receipt of 18,000 hogs, with 28,000 estimated for Wednesday. Speculatively the large supplies of hogs are about the only factor against the market. The continued advance in wheat and other grains with a decided increase in the cash business are factors which cannot be overlooked when considering provisions, which are relatively the cheapest thing on the market. We look for a still further advance for some time to come all along the line.

Packers bought hogs last week as follows: Armour 20,500, Anglo 6,600, Boyd & Lunham 6,000, Chicago 3,700, Continental 4,800, Hammond 2,900, International 500, Lipton 4,100, Morris 8,570, Swift 14,900, butchers 5,500; total, 81,970, against 131,600 previous week and 69,300 one year ago.

RANGE OF PRICES.

THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
September...	7.80	8.00	7.77	7.90
October.....	7.85	7.97½	7.85	7.92½
LARD—				
September...	4.30	4.37½	4.27½	4.35
October.....	4.35	4.42½	4.35	4.40
RIBS—				
September...	4.70	4.85	4.70	4.82½
October.....	4.75	4.87½	4.72½	4.85

FRIDAY, AUG. 13.

PORK—				
September...	7.90	8.10	7.90	8.00
October.....	7.95	8.12½	7.95	8.02½
LARD—				
September...	4.40	4.45	4.37½	4.40
October.....	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.45
RIBS—				
September...	4.87½	4.92½	4.87½	4.90
October.....	4.92½	4.97½	4.90	4.92½

SATURDAY, AUG. 14.

PORK—				
September...	8.00	8.02½	7.92½	7.95
October.....	8.00	8.00	7.97½	7.97½
LARD—				
September...	4.42½	4.42½	4.40	4.40
October.....	4.47½	4.47½	4.42½	4.45
RIBS—				
September...	4.90	4.92½	4.87½	4.90
October.....	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.92½

MONDAY, AUG. 16.

PORK—				
September...	8.10	8.12½	8.02½	8.07½
October.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.10
LARD—				
September...	4.45	4.47½	4.42½	4.47½
October.....	4.47½	4.52½	4.47½	4.52½
RIBS—				
September...	4.95	4.97½	4.92½	4.95
October.....	4.97½	4.97½	4.95	4.97½

TUESDAY, AUG. 17.

PORK—				
September...	8.02½	8.30	8.00	8.20
October.....	8.05	8.25	8.02½	8.17½
December....	8.17½	8.25	8.12½	8.22½
LARD—				
September...	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.47½
October.....	4.47½	4.55	4.47½	4.52½
December....	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.57½
RIBS—				
September...	4.90	4.97½	4.90	4.95
October.....	4.92½	5.00	4.92½	4.97½

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

PORK—				
September...	8.20	8.52½	8.20	8.50
October.....	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.60
December....	8.25	8.60	8.25	8.60
LARD—				
September...	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.50
October.....	4.50	4.55	4.50	4.55
December....	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.60
RIBS—				
September...	4.92½	5.07½	4.92½	5.07½
October.....	4.97½	5.12½	4.97½	5.12½

TIPS ON THE MARKETS.

Treadwell & Simpson say: "A very strong market; up she goes; the market will sell higher yet."

W. Thos. Nash says: "Same opinion as heretofore; market has got to see a lot higher prices."

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webb & Co., says of provisions: Market had sharp upturn the past few days, and from all indications will sell much higher; yet, would advise buying slowly on bulges; best buy on soft spots. Demand for D. S. and S. P. bellies very urgent, but supply about exhausted for prompt or August shipments; 16 to 18 on D. S. bellies worth ½c. to 1c. over September ribs; other averages in proportion. Extra short clears bringing September rib price. Extra ribs, 2½ @ 5c. under, and getting very scarce; fat-backs in good request, with prices advanced ¼ @ ¼c. over last prices; hams still dull; heavy averages not quoted lower, but medium averages shade easier; 16 average green hams offered freely at 7c.; up to to-day they sold at this price, but now held at 7½c. Picnics scarce; demand less urgent, but prices well maintained. He still thinks that S. P. hams at present prices cheapest article on the list, and advises purchases.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Mr. J. Griffin, a pork packer of St. Thomas, Ont., in conversation with your representative, said: Before another sixty days ribs will be worth 6c., and corn 35c. per bushel. All conditions warrant the advance to these prices, especially foreign demands."

Wm. R. Perrin & Co., architects and builders of packing houses and general manufacturers of packing house machinery, have completed the construction of an addition to their plant at the stock yards, giving them twice the capacity. They report business good and facilities not equivalent to demand, hence the increase of room. They have also moved their office from Quincy street to the U. S. Stock Yards.

The tremendous demand on the railways for cars in hauling grain will tax them beyond precedent. The lake output here excepts Chicago from the general threatened danger. Other points are apt to suffer severely. All of the railroads are short except the Pennsylvania system. Farmers are holding back their wheat, hoping for \$1 per

bushel, but are rushing their corn and oats to market.

In a conversation with a stock purchaser from Iowa, he said that the farmers are so busy harvesting wheat that he could not interest them in the sale of their cattle and hogs. He says that the hog crop through Northern Iowa will be short this fall.

Mr. C. H. True has resigned his position as treasurer of Libby, McNeil & Libby, and will open up an office in Boston, doing a general brokerage business in stocks and provisions.

A live stock commission merchant of Kansas City, Mo., has bought 80,000 sheep in Oregon which are now being driven overland to Kansas City. They will be fed next winter and marketed in the spring. By driving the sheep overland, instead of shipping by rail, the commission man will save \$60,000, or thereabouts, as the freight from Oregon to Kansas is about \$1 per head.

Noah P. Harrison, Esq., for many years connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, died Saturday, Aug. 14, 1897.

The Armour Fruit Growers' Express Co. have the exclusive privilege of operating their line of refrigerator cars in the shipment of peaches from the great Blue Mountain peach belt this season, via the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads.

D. A. W.

THE G. H. HAMMOND CO.

The report for the past financial year states that the accounts of the company show a profit of nearly \$131,020, against a loss of nearly \$140,000 for the previous year. The English company report \$7,112 profit. The American company has declared dividends during the year amounting to nearly \$79,380, which, added to the amount brought forward and to the profits of the English company, make \$122,255. From this has been paid the interest on debentures and certificates of indebtedness, leaving \$4,360 balance.

OBITUARY.

John Loeber, a cattle dealer, died last week at his home in Baltimore. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and came to America about fifty years ago.

Col. John Donovan, father of John Donovan, Jr., who is manager of the St. Joseph (Mo.) stock yards, died recently in that city at the age of 69 years and 5 months.

C. A. Emory, a well-known provision dealer of Fitchburg, Mass., died suddenly in Whalon.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

588,298.—Apparatus for Extracting oil. Pierre Vaughney and Jules G. D. Miamandre, Marseilles, France.

588,521.—Apparatus for Defecating Saccharine Juices. Joseph B. Wilkinson, New Orleans, La.

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CHURNERS Fancy Quality Butterine.

THE SCHÖNLAND AUTOMATIC CASING APPLIER.

WEIGHT, 20 lbs.



Sausage manufacturers have for a long time been looking for a machine to run the casings on to the tubes of stuffers. Here we have it, and it will do the work as well as it can be done by hand and in very much less time, thereby saving labor and time, as with this machine one man can stuff as many sheep or hog casings as three or four men can link, besides doing away with the most tiresome work there is in stuffing sausage.

The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 1/4-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

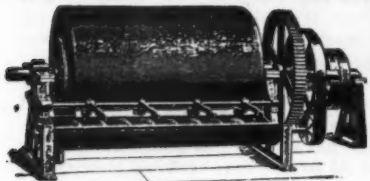
A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

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WM. F. SCHÖNLAND,

10-14 Walker Street, MANCHESTER, N. H., U. S. A.

WM. R. PERRIN & CO. CHICAGO.



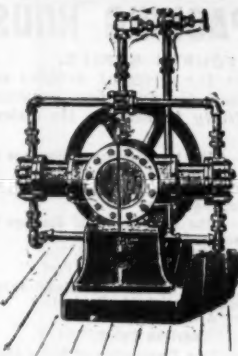
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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 45.**

TECHNICAL. THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
" "About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
Feb. 8, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "American Swine." No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses."
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses." No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 4.
" 12, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 5.
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 6.
" 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef."
April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 2.
" 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 2.
" 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 3.
" "Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 3.
" 24, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 3.
" "Expert Beef Trade." No. 3.
May 1, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 4.
" 8, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool."
" "Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 5.
" 15, 1897.—"Baller Compendia." No. 2.
" 22, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool." No. 2.
" 29, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 4.
June 5, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 5.
" 12, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 6.
" 19, 1897.—"The Process of Thawing Frozen Meats."
" 26, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 7.
" "Manufacture of Lard and Allied Products."
July 10, 1897.—"Early Lamb Raising."
" 17, 1897.—"No More Hog Chelera."
" 24, 1897.—"The Smithfield Ham."
" 31, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats."
August 7, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats." (Concluded.)

SLAUGHTERING OF SHEEP.

By Robert Jennings, V. S.

Sheep are easily slaughtered and the operation is unattended with cruelty. They require some preparation before being deprived of life, which consists in food being withheld from them for not less than twenty-four hours, according to the season. The reason for fasting sheep before slaughtering is to give time for the paunch and intestines to empty themselves entirely of food, as it is found that when an animal is killed with a full stomach the meat is more liable to putrefy, and it is not well flavored; and, as ruminating animals always retain a large quantity of food in their intestines, it is reasonable that they should fast somewhat longer to get rid of it than the animals with single stomachs.

Sheep are placed on their side—sometimes on a stool called a killing stool—to be slaughtered, and, requiring no fastening with cord, are deprived of life by the use of a straight

knife through the neck, between its bone and the windpipe, severing the carotid artery and the jugular vein of both sides, from which the blood flows freely out and the animal soon dies.

The skin, as far as it is covered with wool, is taken off, leaving that on the legs and head, which are covered with hair, the legs being disjointed by the knee. The entrails are removed by an incision along the belly, after the carcass has been hung up by the tendons of the houghs. The net is carefully separated from the viscera, and rolled up by itself; but the kidney fat is not then extracted. The intestines are placed on the inner side of the skin until divided into the pluck, containing the heart, lungs and liver; the bag containing the stomach, and the puddings, consisting of the viscera, or guts. The latter are usually thrown away, though the Scotch, however, clean them and work them up into their favorite haggis. The skin is hung over a rope or pole under cover, with the skin side uppermost, to dry in an airy place.

The carcass should hang twenty-four hours in a clean, cool, airy, dry apartment before it is cut down. It should be cool and dry; for, if warm, the meat will not become firm and if damp a clamminess will cover it, and it will never feel dry nor present a fresh, clean appearance. The carcass is divided in two by being sawed right down the back bone. The kidney fat is then taken out, being only attached to the peritoneum by the cellular membrane, and the kidney is extracted from the suet, the name given to sheep tallow in an independent state.

CUTTING UP.—Of the two modes of cutting up a carcass of mutton, the English and the Scotch—of the former, the practice in London being taken as the standard, and of the latter, that of Edinburgh, since more care is exercised in this respect in these two cities—the English is, perhaps, preferable, although the Scotch accomplish the task in a cleanly and workmanlike manner.

The jigit is the most handsome and valuable part of the carcass, bringing the highest price, and is either a roasting or a boiling piece. A jigit of Leicester, Cheviot or Southdown mutton makes a beautiful boiled leg of mutton, which is prized the more the fatter it is—this part of the carcass being never overloaded with fat. The loin is almost always roasted, the flap of the flank being skewered up, and it is a juicy piece. Many consider this piece of Leicester mutton, roasted, as too rich; and when warm this is probably the case; but a cold roast loin is an excellent summer dish. The back rib is divided into two, and used for very different purposes. The fore part—the neck—is boiled, and makes sweet barley broth; and the meat, when boiled, or, rather, the whole simmered for a considerable time beside the fire, eats tenderly. The back ribs make an excellent roast; indeed, there is not a sweeter or more varied one in the whole carcass, having both ribs and shoulder. The shoulder blade eats best cold, and the ribs warm. The ribs make excellent chops, the Leicester and Southdown affording the best. The breast is mostly

a roasting piece, consisting of rib and shoulder, and is particularly good when cold. When the piece is large, as of the Southdown or Cheviot, the gristly parts of the ribs may be divided from the true ribs and helped separately. This piece also boils well; or, when corned for eight days, and served with onion sauce, with washed turnips in it, there are few more savory dishes at a farmer's table. The shoulder is separated before being dressed, and makes an excellent roast for family use, being eaten warm or cold, or carved and dressed as the breast mentioned above. The shoulder is best from a large carcass of Southdown, Cheviot or Leicester. The neck piece is partly laid bare by the removal of the shoulder, the fore part being fitted for boiling and making into broth, and the best part for roasting or broiling into chops. On this account, it is a good family piece, and generally preferred to any part of the hind quarter. Heavy sheep, such as the Leicester, Southdown and Cheviot supply the most thrifty neck piece.

RELATIVE QUALITIES.—The different sorts of mutton in common use differ as well in quality as in quantity. The flesh of the Leicester is large, though not coarse grained, of a lively red color, and the cellular tissue between the fibers contains a considerable quantity of fat. When cooked it is tender and juicy, yielding a red gravy and having a sweet, rich taste, but the fat is rather too much and too rich for some people's taste, and can be put aside. It must be allowed that the lean of fat meat is far better than lean meat that has never been fat. Cheviot mutton is smaller in the grain, not so bright of color, with less fat, less juice, not so tender and sweet; but the flavor is higher, and the fat not so luscious. The mutton of Southdowns is of medium fineness in grain, color pleasant red, fat well intermixed with the meat, juicy and tenderer than Cheviot. The mutton of rams of any breed is always hard, of disagreeable flavor, and, in autumn, not eatable; that of old ewes is dry, hard and tasteless; of young ones, well enough flavored, but still rather dry, while wether mutton is the meat in perfection, according to its kind.

The want of relish, perhaps the distaste, for mutton has served as an obstacle to the extension of sheep husbandry in the United States. The common mistake in the management of mutton among us is, that it is eaten, as a general thing, at exactly the wrong time after it is killed. It should be eaten immediately after being killed, and, if possible, before the meat has time to get cold; or, if not, then it should be kept a week or more—in the ice house, if the weather require—until the time is just at hand when the fiber passes the state of toughness which it takes on at first and reaches that incipient or preliminary point in its process toward putrefaction, when the fibers begin to give way, and the meat becomes tender.

An opinion likewise generally prevails that mutton does not attain perfection in juiciness and flavor under five years. If this be so, that breed of sheep must be very unprofitable

(Continued on page 28.)

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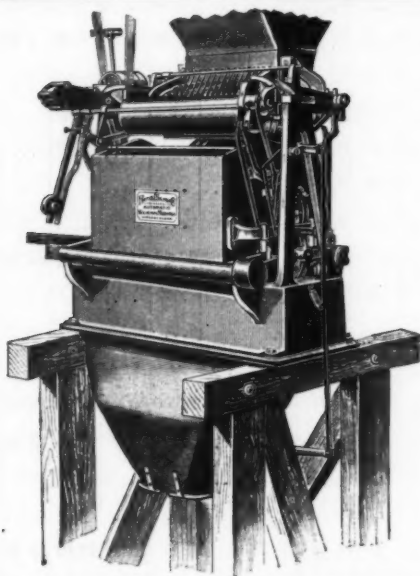
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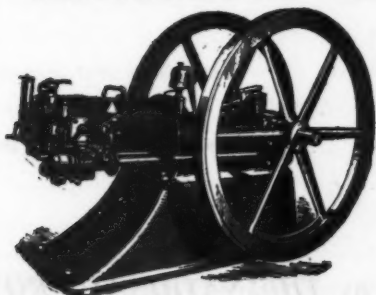
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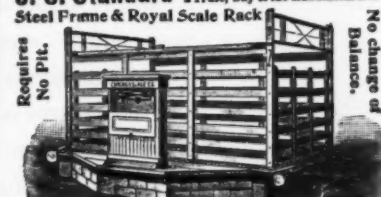
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

Table of Average Weights of Cuts, Meats

Live Hogs averaging.....	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220
Will yield:												
Long Cut Hams, cured, averaging.....					13 03	13 90	14 89	15 75	16 81	17 70	18 59	19 22
Short Cut Hams, green, averaging.....					8 65	9 23	9 80	10 38	10 96	11 54	12 11	12 69
Stafford Hams, cured, averaging.....					11 72	12 46	13 19	13 92	14 66	15 39	16 12	
Shoulders, regular, green, averaging.....					8 84	9 43	10 02	10 58	11 14	11 70	12 27	12 83
Shoulders, 3-rib, green, averaging.....										12 64	13 27	13 90
Shoulders, skinned, green, averaging.....					5 25	5 60	5 95	6 30	6 65	7 00	7 35	7 70
Loins, green, averaging.....												10 31
Mess Pork, green, per hog.....												
Prime Mess Pork, green, per hog.....												
Extra Prime Pork, green, per hog.....												
Short Rib Middles, "regular," green, averaging.....											35 67	37 37
Short Rib Middles, English, cured, averaging.....					18 96	20 18	21 43	22 69	23 95	25 22	26 48	27 74
Extra Short Clear Middles, green, averaging.....												
Long Clear Middles, regular, averaging cured.....										41 45	43 66	45 87
Long Clear Middles, extra, averaging cured.....												
Cumberland Middles, averaging cured.....					25 79	28 00	30 21	32 43	34 63	36 84	38 55	41 26
Yorkshire Middles, averaging cured.....									33 92	36 13	37 84	40 55
Stafford Middles, averaging cured.....										34 65	36 67	
Birmingham Middles, averaging cured.....										35 69	37 40	40 11
Clear Backs (long ham, square shoulder off), green.....							12 34	13 01	13 73	14 46	15 19	15 90
Clear Backs (short ham, regular shoulder off), green.....					15 59	16 62	17 66	18 70	19 74	20 78	21 81	22 85
Clear Bellies (long ham, square shoulder off), green.....							11 86	12 56	13 26	13 96	14 66	15 36
Rib Bellies (short ham off), green.....		8 66	9 39	10 11	10 83	11 55	12 31	12 98				
Long Rib Middles, averaging cured.....	18 29	19 95	21 61	23 27	24 98	26 60	28 26	29 42				
Dublin Middles, averaging cured.....	18 50	20 23	21 96	23 60	25 29							
Wiltshire Middles, averaging green.....				41 10	44 00	46 95	49 80	52 20	55 60	58 55	61 14	64 30
Lard from Cumberland Middles (heavy) and L. C. Hams, per hog.....					16 05	17 10	18 25	21 94	23 16	24 38	25 39	26 81
" " Yorkshire Middles and L. C. Hams, per hog.....										24 62	25 85	27 08
" " Stafford Middles and L. C. Hams, per hog.....										24 59	25 78	26 92
" " Birmingham Middles and Stafford Hams, per hog.....										23 54	24 71	25 91
" " Long Rib Middles and L. C. Hams, per hog.....		13 82	14 97	16 12	17 28	18 43	19 58	20 73				
" " Dublin Middles and L. C. Hams, per hog.....		12 79	13 85	14 92	15 99	17 05	18 11					
" " Wiltshire Middles, per hog.....						16 57	17 55	18 52	19 50	20 47	21 45	
" " Long Clear Middles and Extra Long Clear Middles, per hog.....										27 74	29 12	30 57
" " Clear Bellies, Clear Backs and S. C. Hams, per hog.....										30 94	32 78	34 62
" " Rib Bellies, Clear Backs and S. C. Hams, per hog.....					14 25	15 20	16 15	17 10	18 05			
" " Short Rib Middles and S. C. Hams, per hog.....												
" " Short Rib Middles and L. C. Hams, per hog.....					20 96	21 29	22 62	23 95	25 28	26 62	27 95	29 28
" " Mess Pork or Prime Mess, per hog.....												
" " Entire Hogs, Tanked, excepting Loins, Skinned Shoulders and S. C. Hams, per hog.....												

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and Lard yielded by Live Hogs of 110 to 450 lbs.

230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450
19 86	20 71	21 58	22 45	23 31	24 17	25 04	25 90
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11 12	11 54	11 71	12 18	12 64	13 11	13 58	14 05	14 52	14 99	15 46	15 97	16 39	16 86	17 33	17 80	18 27	18 79	19 25	19 72	20 19	20 66	21 13
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TECHNICAL.

SLAUGHTERING OF SHEEP.

(Continued from page 24.)

which takes five years to attain its full state; and there is no breed of sheep in this country which requires five years to bring it to perfection. This being the case, it must be folly to restrain sheep from coming to perfection until they have reached that age. Were this the fact, one or two absurd conditions must exist in this department of agriculture, namely, the keeping a breed of sheep that cannot, or that should not be allowed to, attain to perfection before it is five years old; either of which conditions makes it obvious that mutton cannot be in its best state at five years.

The truth is, the idea of mutton at this age being especially excellent, is founded on a prejudice, arising, probably, from this circumstance: Before winter food was discovered which could maintain the condition of stock which had been acquired in summer, sheep lost much of their summer condition in winter and, of course, an oscillation of condition occurred, year after year, until they attained the age of five years; when their teeth beginning to fail would cause them to lose their condition more rapidly. Hence, it was expedient to slaughter them at not exceeding five years of age; and, no doubt, mutton would be high flavored at that age, that had been exclusively fed on natural pasture and natural hay. Such treatment of sheep cannot, however, be justified on the principles of modern practice; because both reason and taste concur in mutton being at its best whenever sheep attain their perfect state of growth and condition; not their largest and heaviest; and as one breed attains its perfect state at an earlier age than another, its mutton attains its best before another breed attains what is its best state, although its sheep may be older; but taste alone prefers one kind of mutton to another, even when both are in their best state, from some peculiar property. The cry for five-year-old mutton is thus based on very untenable grounds; the truth being that well-fed and fattened mutton is never better than when it gets its full growth in its second year; and the farmer cannot afford to keep it longer, unless the wool would pay for the keep, since we have not the epicures and men of wealth who would pay the butcher the extra price, which he must have, to enable him to pay a remunerating price to the grazier for keeping his sheep two or three years over.

All writers on diet agree in describing mutton as the most valuable of the articles of human food. Pork may be more stimulating, beef perhaps more nutritious, when the digestive powers are strong; but, while there is in mutton sufficient nutriment, there is also that degree of consistency and readiness of assimilation which renders it most congenial to the human stomach, most easy of digestion and most promotive of human health. Of it, almost alone, can it be said that it is our food in sickness, as well as in health; its broth is the first thing, generally, that an invalid is permitted to taste, the first thing that he relishes, and is a natural preparation for his return to his natural ailment. In the same circumstances, it appears that fresh mutton, broiled or boiled, requires three hours for digestion; fresh mutton, roasted, three and one-fourth hours, and mutton suet, boiled, four and one-half hours.

(To be Continued.)

A real estate mortgage for \$800 against Charles H. Humphrey, butcher, East Providence, R. I. has been satisfied.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

G. R., BUFFALO.—Caviar, according to a contemporary, is the sturgeon's eggs, handled by some method supposed to be known only to the Germans and Russians. The eggs, after being taken from the fish, are packed in kegs, treated with salt only, and shipped across the Atlantic, whence they soon return in little kegs with foreign labels. The fish are caught entirely by nets and average from 180 to 300 lb each. The roe sturgeon are worth from \$8 to \$9 each, and the male fish only about \$1.50. A few years ago the males were not saved and the flesh of the females was thrown aside, but now both are shipped to market and eaten, this trade having become a considerable factor in the business. Nearly every part of the fish is now used. The offal is made into fertilizers, oil for harness makers is pressed from the fat, and the flesh is chilled and eaten. One roe sturgeon will furnish one-third to one-fourth of a keg of caviar, weighing about 125 lb, and worth \$40. The flesh of the fish brings about 4 to 6 cents a pound in the markets. It is a-ropes in this connection to state that fishermen in the Lake of the Woods country, whence most of the Western caviar now comes, say they never had such ill luck as this year, and they fear the runs of sturgeon are growing less.

B. J., NEW YORK.—We give you the substance of the Iowa law as follows: "Chapter

46 of the Laws of 1894 repeals Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 15 of Chapter 52, of 21 General Acts, and defines what constitutes imitation butter and cheese; prohibits the coloring of substitutes to resemble butter and the combination of animal fat or vegetable oil, etc., with butter or cheese, and the manufacture and sale of imitation butter and cheese, except when branded, stamped or marked; and shipping of substitutes for butter or cheese, except as marked, and except goods in transit across the State. The possession of such substitutes is not allowed, except by persons having the same for personal use; knowledge of the true character and names by persons possessing substitutes is presumed. In case of sale of substitutes the purchaser is to be notified by statement that the substance sold is a substitute for butter or cheese; hotels, etc., issuing substitutes, must keep a card posted with the words 'substitutes for butter used here.' Possessions of imitations contrary to the provisions of this act is in evidence of intent to use, to commit a public offense. Provision is made for search warrants, seizure of sample for analysis, and the manner of the disposal of sample seized. Penalties are provided for the violation of the law."

R. S. V. P.—The rules of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, as regards mess pork, provide that "mess pork shall be cut and packed from sides of well-fatted hogs, in strips; the hog to be first split through the backbone, or, if split on one side, then an equal proportion of hard and soft sides, as they are termed, must be packed, properly flanked, and not back-strapped. One hundred and ninety pounds of green meat, numbering not over sixteen pieces, including the regular proportion of flank and shoulder cuts, four layers placed on edge, without excessive crowding or bruising, must be packed into each barrel, with not less than thirty-five pounds of good foreign, or forty pounds of

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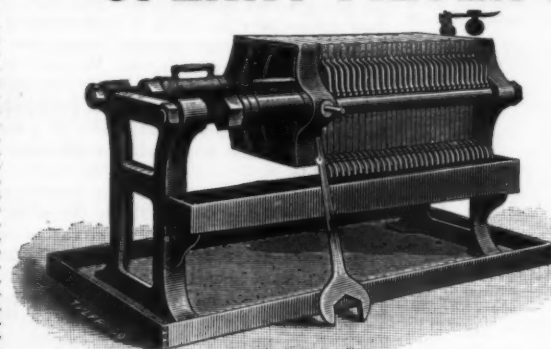
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TECHNICAL.

good domestic coarse salt, and filled up with good, clear brine, as strong as salt will make it. The pork to be cut reasonably uniform in width. The packer's name and location, the date of packing and the number of pieces and pounds of green meat in each barrel must be branded on the head with a metallic brand, marking-iron or stencil brand, at the time of packing."

X. Y. Z.—Our book on "The Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil" explains the process fully.

R. B. E.—We do not presume to claim as superior one method of killing cattle over another. Each of the several processes has its advantages. It is claimed for the Kosher method (cutting the throat) that the beef of cattle killed in this manner presents a fine appearance, owing to the violent bleeding caused by the sudden snapping of the span of life with the knife. The objection advanced by some, that this method is cruel cannot be entertained. To the casual observer it seems that the stunning of cattle with a maul, before bleeding, is more humane, but this has not been proved. Both methods of killing are considered humane, and in both cases it is improbable that the bullock suffers. One of the large Western meat firms at one time killed all its cattle by shooting with a rifle. This proved a very expensive method and not any more humane and it was abandoned.

A judgment for \$516 has been obtained against C. E. Garman, butcher, Trevorton, Pa., and others.

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SOAP MAKING.

No. 57.

MELTING POINT.—This can be determined by the capillary tube process. The following are the melting points of the fatty acids of the most commonly used oils:

Fatty Acids From	Degrees C.
Tallow, M. P.	54
Palm oil.	47.8
Cotton oil.	35
Cocoonut oil.	24.6
Rape oil.	20
Palm nut oil.	26
Ground nut oil.	28
Olive oil.	26
Linseed oil.	20
Whale oil.	27
Sperm oil.	13
Almond oil.	14
Castor oil.	13

The combining weight is a most important factor in the differentiation of fatty acids, and requires to be determined with some care, although the process is very simple. Five grammes of carefully dried fatty acids are dissolved in neutral alcohol, phenol phthalein added and titrated with standard caustic soda. The number of cc. used multiplied by 0.04 gives the weight of NaOH required to neutralize the weight of fatty acids used. Then the formula

Fatty acid taken \times 40

NaOH used

gives the combining weight of the fatty acid.

The following table of combining weights will help the analyst in interpreting his results:

Combining weight of fatty acids from—	
Tallow.	284
Palm oil.	273
Cotton oil.	289
Cocoonut oil.	204
Rape oil.	314
Palm nut oil.	211
Ground nut oil.	282
Olive oil.	283
Linseed oil.	307
Sperm oil.	295
Castor oil.	295

BROMINE TESTS.—The method devised by Hehner is a very good test and will give some useful information as to the character of fatty acids. It is carried out in the following manner: Two grammes of the fatty acid are weighed into a flask with a short wide neck; there is next added 10 cc. of chloroform to dissolve the fat acid, and bromine is dropped in until the color shows that a slight excess of bromine is present. The flask and its contents are heated on a water-bath; by this means there is driven off with the chloroform some hydrobromic acid, formed by the action of the bromine on the fatty acid, and much of the excess of bromine. The flask is now weighed, then placed in a hot-air oven, at from 120° to 125° C., and heated until two successive weighings show that no further loss of weight occurs. The increase in the weight of the contents of the flask is the amount of bromine absorbed by the oil.

OIL MILLING.

No. 7.

On the other hand, with regard to the extent which pressure should be applied, it is safe to say that anything over 2,000 pounds exerted per square inch will produce more harmful results than would be possible at the figure mentioned. A well made camel's hair fabric will stand a pressure of 2,000 pounds ram pressure and give a reasonable amount of wear before being rendered useless. The writer has at various times investigated this matter by practical tests, results indicating that under no circumstances would the interests of economy be subserved by increasing the pressure above the 2,000-pound mark. For all practical purposes a pressure ranging anywhere between 3,500 to 4,000 pounds will be found to suffice. Excessive pressure not only produces an abnormal wear on the press fabric, but also produces undue strains on the entire hydraulic system which, of course, includes piping, pumps and press.

At this time it will be opportune to dwell for a moment on the best available means of applying pressure. Owing to an imperfect understanding of this principle serious losses are regularly entailed in oil milling, the cracking of a cylinder or press head or the breaking of a column being in almost all instances directly traceable to this cause, not to speak of the great waste in press bagging. The system which has been found to be the best consists in the gradual introduction of the high pressure upon the ram. This is accomplished automatically, the time occupied being from two to two and one-half minutes. We have introduced this system with success, and once it is installed no oil miller could be persuaded to remove it. It is simply invaluable as a means of guarding against drawbacks otherwise unavoidable.

Here is a point worthy of the trade's attention: In starting up a mill for the week the presses are naturally cold, and the material introduced for pressing is almost immediately reduced in temperature. Under such conditions it is impossible to secure anything like a normal oil yield, and various means have been tried to successfully overcome the difficulty. In the North where linseed oil mills are in regular operation, in some cases the presses are heated up several hours before starting up the mill. A coil of steam piping installed between the presses which latter, by the way, is enclosed in a wooden construction so that cold draughts may be avoided, produces the temperature needed. Climatic conditions in the South are not so severe with regard to winter weather; nevertheless changes of temperature anywhere will result in loss to the oil manufacturer unless suitably guarded against. If it is necessary to heat the presses for the commencement of the week's

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TECHNICAL.

operation in the summer season in the North, it is equally if not more important to effect the same object in the Southern oil mills, especially when the crushing season is in the winter time, however comparatively mild the latter may be. In mills which are not thus equipped in the North it has been found advantageous to rework the first pressings. A cake coming out of a cold press will assuredly contain a large oil percentage, and while it is somewhat inconvenient at times to rework it, it pays very well, nevertheless. Where the steam heating system is not carried out the usual method consists in having the first charges of cooked material as hot as dry heat and live steam can make it. This is with the object of imparting heat to the plates as quickly as possible. The cakes made by the first pressing is, as already said, reworked, and after the first two charges are withdrawn all round the presses are sufficiently heated and the temperature of the material in the kettle reduced.

(To be Continued.)

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 45.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned already peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* "The cash business for provisions is simply immense," said William Plankinton, of Milwaukee, "and in spite of the increase in summer packing, the stocks in the United States have been materially reduced. The foreign trade is looking up, and pork is selling at 11c. a pound dressed weight in Germany. How do I account for it? Why, Germany has shut out the Russian hog and we are getting the benefit of the discrimination. Then people are consuming more pork; prices have been lower than for beef. Seven or eight years ago there was a perfect craze to own cattle ranches in the West. The cattle ranch was the Klondike of the times, and people went into it until they overdid the business. Then the thing went the other way and cattle raising went below what it should be; pork took a place below beef in the market and became the popular food. The cattle ranch business will have to be revived. Its curtailment has made leather dear, the supply of canned



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BIRD PAPER MFG. Co.
98 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

goods has fallen off, and conditions have been reversed from what they were about eight years ago, when beef production was at its highest mark. We are killing between 3,500 and 4,000 hogs a week at our packing house at the present time, which is about up to average for this season of the year."

* It is rumored that H. Gildner may return to Berlin, Ontario, Canada, and establish a pork packing establishment there.

* The number of Mexican cattle imported into the United States during July, as reported to Col. Albert Dean, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, by his inspectors on the border, shows a marked falling off, as compared with June, being 22,728 less than were brought in during that month. At the same time they were over four times as large as in July last year. The last week in July, which was after the new tariff went into effect, the importations fell off to 1,818, against 5,843 the week before the new tariff became a law.

* Armour & Co. have purchased ten feet additional to their East Tuscarawas street lot in Canton, Ohio, and in a short time will commence the erection of a three-story brick building with a frontage of 55 feet. The building will have a capacity of 100 dressed beeves, besides hogs, mutton and other products. The building, it is stated, will cost \$25,000, pressed brick being used in its construction.

* It is reported that Scanlon Bros. have made a contract with a Western beef company to open a wholesale house in Fitchburg, Mass.

* The exportation of pork and pork products from the United States to foreign countries for the last twelve months was about 115 million pounds greater than in the preceding twelve months, while of beef and beef products the increase for the last twelve months is over 75 million pounds.

* Armour & Co. will build an \$8,000 addition to the Packington (Ill.) plant of the firm.

* F. Schuman has opened up his new sausage factory in Natick, Mass.

* The Wood & Bogue Company, Kirkenwood, Ia., has filed articles of incorporation to deal in live stock. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators, Edward Bogue, William B. Wood and Anna Outhwaite.

* The Crescent Cattle Company is a new corporation with a capital stock of half a million dollars, which will do business at the Kansas City Stock Yards.

* The microscopical meat inspection service of the United States Government, which has been virtually confined in Kansas City to the export pork trade of the Armour Packing Company, has been extended to the business of Swift and Company. Heretofore the pork exported by Swift and Company to Germany, France and Austria, the three principal countries which demand microscopical inspection, has been shipped from the Chicago house of that company and has been inspected in Chicago and Boston.

(Continued on page 36.)

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF.

NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN.

NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

ROLL PARCHMENT PAPER

Is the attractive feature on the counters of many stores, being used by the leading butchers

ON OUR PREMISES

We have a complete printing department for printing Parchment Paper.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

CUTTER FREE WITH FIRST ORDER.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL THE PAPER WE SELL.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

OFFICE AND WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.



The United Dressed Beef Company

Salesroom Telephone
314 38th St.

OF NEW YORK,

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF
MANUFACTURERS OF

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d & 44th STREETS,
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in
New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BRANCH HOUSES:

NEW YORK.

G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,
Proprietors.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 30th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.

BROOKLYN.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.
Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

Cable Address: "ESSBFCF."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.

Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.

BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PALE TUBS,
TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

PACKING HOUSE, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

William Ottmann & Co.,

PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,

Abattoir and Salesroom:
240, 242, 244, 246, 248
Hudson Ave.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHOLESALE
BUTCHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESSETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

John P. Squire & Sons'

HAMS AND BACON
ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Telephone
282 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.
OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

HALSTEAD & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTSITH ST., NEW YORK.

Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York

See Coupon on Page 26.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—Wm. J. Egan can give information in reference to a company which is about to be formed in Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of erecting an ice factory.

—John B. Bleimiller, John B. Bleimiller, Jr., Charles Theodore Bleimiller, Frederick W. Oehm and Albert Klasing, Jr., have incorporated the Bleimiller Ice and Coal Co., at Baltimore, Md., with a capital stock of \$120,000. The company will deal in coal and ice.

—Mr. James D. Cardell, formerly head of the firm of James D. Cardell & Co., pipe bending works, Philadelphia, Pa., has resumed business, and together with his sons has established his plant in North Wales, Pa., which is not far from the Quaker City, under the style of James D. Cardell's Sons. The old house had a just reputation for accuracy and quality. Adverse circumstances and the impossibility to make collections forced it to finally succumb. Under the present supervision of J. D. Cardell as general manager, the work will be resumed and all kinds of bent pipe and condensers, as well as ammonia cylinders, will be manufactured.

—A 50-ton ice and cold storage plant will be erected at Charleston, S. C., by the New York Ice and Storage Co., of New York City.

—The Mobile (Ala.) Ice Co. will enlarge its plant and add a new 50-ton ice machine.

—Lightning last week struck the big ice house in Rochester, N. Y., owned by Mathias

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators**
Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

SAMPLES AND PRICES PARTICULARS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
F. W. BIRD & SON,
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPERTS
AS THE STANDARD OF RECEPTION

Kondolf, and in a short time the fired building was a mass of ruins. The loss, which included 10,000 tons of ice, is estimated at \$50,000.

—The Cleburne (Tex.) Water, Ice and Lighting Company has filed a deed of trust, the Atlantic Trust Company being named as trustee. This step was taken in order to float \$60,000 worth of 6 per cent. bonds. The company's intention is to make improvements.

—The Pennsylvania Iron Works, of Philadelphia, has received the contract to furnish the machinery for a new power house for the Metropolitan Traction Company, of New York.

AMERICAN BUTTER SUPERIOR.

R. Frost, of Avoca, Iowa, is about to ship his third car of butter to England. Reports from the first two cars indicate that the butter is regarded as superior to anything produced on the other side, and the price is said to be exceedingly satisfactory.

THE LEADING PACKERS IN THIS COUNTRY, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE SUBSCRIBE TO THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ASK WHY.

AMMONIA IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Robert P. Greer, representing the Ammonia Company, of Australia, incorporated by him; Mr. J. C. Atwood, the worthy general manager of the National Ammonia Co., of St. Louis; and Messrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, Thomas H. Larkin, and A. D. Warner, president, treasurer and vice-president respectively, of the latter company, sailed for Sydney, Australia, by the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer "Alameda," from San Francisco, which was due to leave that port on Thursday last, the 19th inst. Mr. Greer took with him apparatus forming the nucleus of Anhydrous and Aqua Ammonia manufacturing plants, which the new Australian company will install at Sydney as promptly as possible after Mr. Greer's arrival there.

Through the operation of the Sydney plant the company desires to cater to the Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia requirements of the trade consuming such goods in Australia and territory outside tributary to Sydney. There is no reason why it should not do an excellent business there, for there certainly is a field for the manufacture and sale of these products in the Antipodean coun-

(Continued on page 38.)



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1883, and Sept. 23, 1890.

FACTS.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

SULZER-VOGT MACHINE CO.

LOUISVILLE,
KY.

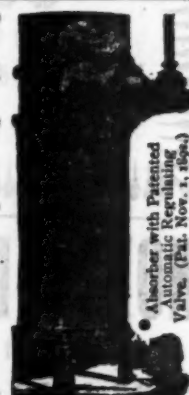
Builders of Latest Improved

Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSERS, COILS, TANKS

FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

Write for Prices.



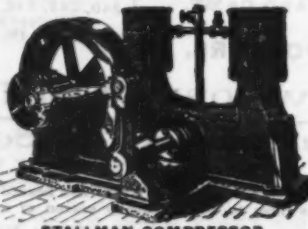
Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1894.)

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For PACKERS, BUTCHERS,
COLD STORAGE,
WAREHOUSES, ETC.

A First-Class Plant Pays.

DIRECT EXPANSION,
BRINE STORAGE, and
BRINE CIRCULATING SYSTEMS.



STALLMAN COMPRESSOR.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of the
STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy
in operation, THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

OUR SPECIALTY:
2, 4, and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

For Power we furnish ELECTRIC MOTORS,
GAS, GASOLINE or STEAM ENGINES. Estimates
and Descriptive Circulars cheerfully furnished.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO., 1, 3, 5 West Washington Street, CHICAGO.

THE DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of

Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: FOOT OF EAST 138TH STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.

CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.

CINCINNATI, O., 811 Neave Building, Fourth and Race Streets.

BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



BEST and CHEAPEST
HAND CHOPPER

IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



BUFFALO SPICE MILL

Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

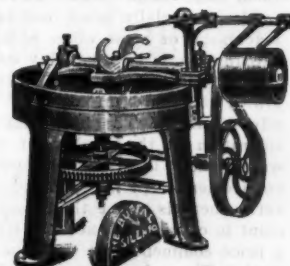


Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.



Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.
IT'S A GOOD THING.



The PERFECTION DRIED BEEF CHIPPER.

IS the best thing out.
ECONOMICAL, uses up 98% of the beef.
SIMPLE, anybody can work it.
FAST, cuts 150 pounds per hour by hand.
CLEAN, chipped meat drops in a drawer.
PROFITABLE, compared with any other
machine.

Price, \$25.00	l. o. b. New York or Chicago,	150 lbs. per hour
Foot Power, \$150.00	" " " "	300 "
Steam Power, \$200.00	" " " "	600 "

Sausage Casings and Butchers' Supplies.

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER, 120 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Pulton and Peoria Sts., CHICAGO.

The Results from an AD on Page 45 Will Surprise You.

PHILIP H. GILL, Millwright and Machinist

Shafting, Pulleys, Bearings, Gearing, Etc.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF

Oil and Flour Mills, Grain

Elevators and Breweries. . .

TELEPHONE 337.

9 to 19 BOWNE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WE ARE SHORT OF COPIES OF THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER OF THE
DATES OF JAN. 25, 1896, AND JAN. 9,
1897. WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF
OUR FRIENDS WOULD SEND US
COPIES OF THOSE DATES, AND WE
WILL CREDIT THEIR SUBSCRIPTION
ACCOUNT ACCORDINGLY.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

(Continued from page 32.)

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

Before adjournment last week the National Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association in convention in Springfield, Mass., adopted as an association emblem, a button of gold with a bull's head in the center.

On Monday, Oct. 4, a food and health exhibition, which will last for three weeks, will open in Chicago, at the Second Regiment Armory, in that city. It will be given for the benefit of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of that city, and is expected to be one of the greatest exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

NEW MARKETS.

L. T. Pare, St. Albans, Vt.
White & Grimes, Hubbardston, Mass.
W. H. Haubein and C. I. Gilfert have established a new meat market in Lockwood, Mo.

Wareham & Slick have opened a meat store on High street, Hagerstown, Md.

Charles Kempton, Turner's Falls, Mass.
Charles H. Brooks, Central Hall, Mystic, R. I.

Mr. Weil, Meshoppen, Pa.
Gustav Strasburg, Mt. Morris, Mich.
W. H. Pomeroy, Springfield, Conn., meat and fish.

H. M. Walsh and G. A. Herman have opened a meat market in Waterford, N. Y.

Fred Keating, Willsboro, N. Y., has taken up the market business again with Charles Preston as partner.

C. M. Procter, Olneyville, R. I.
William Haesig, Fort Madison, Iowa.
G. R. Lamprey, Center Harbor, N. H.

ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

The employment of cuts and half-tones in illustrating advertisements, thus making them more comprehensive and forceful to the reader, especially when calling attention to machinery or some other article that needs explanation, is in use to-day much more than it was some years ago. Advertisers have grown to regard the value of an illustrated advertisement. The important point in consideration is the quality of the engraving which shall illustrate the advertiser's announcement. An ill-executed cut in an advertisement is worse than none at all. The point to consider is excellent workmanship at a price commensurate with that standard of work. The advertisers of "The National Provisioner" are large users of cuts, and we desire to call their attention to the merits of the work of the Brown-Bierce Company, of Dayton, Ohio, who are high-grade engravers in half-tone, zinc, wood, metal, etc. This company recently submitted to us samples of their work, and they are very handsome, and their rates for this superior work are most reasonable. There would therefore seem to be no reason why this firm should not en-

joy a large patronage. And a large patronage it does enjoy. We publish the foregoing because we desire our readers who need articles in the lines covered by the Brown-Bierce Company to avail themselves of their work. There will be no mistake made in placing orders with this house. Some few facts of the history of the above company will be of interest. The firm of H. B. Brown & Co. did business as general engravers in Dayton, Ohio, for some years, and were succeeded in November, 1894, by the above incorporated company. It possesses the largest plant between Chicago and New York, and employs constantly 35 to 40 workmen doing designing and engraving alone.***

DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

A Royal Commission was appointed about four years ago to study and report upon the causes of agricultural depression in England. Latest mail advices from London bring the final report of the commission, which contains much data that will be of considerable interest to the agricultural and packing house interests on this side.

As to the general causes of depression, the commissioners deal with (1) the fall in prices, (2) foreign competition and (3) cost of production. On the first they have arrived at the following general conclusions:

(1) That the changes in the prices of grain during the past 20 years represent a fall of over 40 per cent. in the three staple cereals and over 50 per cent. in the case of wheat. (2) That in the price of beef there has been in the same period a fall ranging from 24 to 40 per cent., according to quality. (3) That the prices realized for mutton since 1882-4 have exhibited a progressive decline of from 20 to 30 per cent. (4) That there has been a fall in the price of wool amounting to upward of 50 per cent. during the past 20 years. (5) That dairy produce has participated in this depreciation, and that, taking the changes in the prices of milk, butter and cheese as a whole, there has been a fall approaching 30 per cent. (6) That the fall in the staple products already referred to has been accompanied by a decline of at least 25 to 30 per cent. in the price of potatoes. (7) That although there have been fluctuations in the prices of hops, they have exhibited in recent years a general tendency to fall to an unprofitable level.

They add: "We have no hesitation in expressing our entire concurrence in the opinion that the present crisis in agriculture is due primarily to the fall in prices."

Concerning the second head, that of the foreign competition, they say:

"It is clear that there has been a remarkable increase in the imports of all forms of agricultural produce during the past 20 years. Of the various products of British agriculture, wheat has been the most affected by this development, the foreign supply of this grain having gradually displaced the home

production until the latter now constitutes nearly 25 per cent. of the total quantity needed for consumption annually in this country. As regards meat, we have been unable to trace any actual displacement of the home produce by the growth of the imports. The supply of foreign beef and mutton apparently meets a demand for cheap meat which has not hitherto been satisfied by the home production, and while it has undoubtedly seriously affected the price of the inferior grades of British produce, its influence on the superior qualities has been much less marked. Foreign competition has been, on the whole, perhaps, more severe in pork than in other classes of meat, but it has been confined mainly to bacon and hams.

"With respect to the extent of the foreign competition in dairy produce, we have estimated that the importation of butter, margarine and cheese represents more than 50 per cent. of the total quantities of these articles available annually for consumption.

"An investigation as to the sources contributing to the increasing volume of imports of agricultural produce has shown that the United States has held the premier position throughout the past twenty years in the supply of wheat and meat, excluding mutton, while she has also contributed the major portion of the imports of maize, although her shipments in this article since 1890 have been exceeded by those of Roumania. Argentina has in recent years ranked next to the United States as an exporter of wheat and meat to this country. Other prominent contributors to the imports of cereals are Russia for wheat and barley, and India for wheat alone, though the Indian supply has fallen off considerably. Australasia is responsible for the major portion of the imports of wool and mutton, and we have recently received large consignments of butter from this source. Denmark furnishes between 40 and 50 per cent of the butter imported annually. Canada and the United States practically monopolize the import trade in cheese, while Holland supplies nearly the whole of the margarine."

The commission, in closing its extensive report, from which we have simply taken those extracts which will be of interest to the trade, says:

"We have now summarized the principal deductions to be drawn from the information at our disposal. While we have fully recognized the importance of the question as to how long foreign competition is likely to continue in its present intensity, the evidence we have received does not enable us to express any definite view on the point. There seems to be some ground for the opinion that the existing conditions are not such as to encourage the United States to continue to export wheat and meat to this country on the scale to which we have hitherto been accustomed, but, so far as we can judge, it would be a mistake to assume that that country has yet reached the limit of her productive and exporting capabilities, for it is generally agreed that with an improvement in prices

DO YOU SMOKE MEAT?**DOES YOUR MEAT MOULD?****DO SKIPPERS TROUBLE YOU?**

If you have any trouble you wish to overcome in your Packing House or Sausage Department, write us and we will tell you how to remedy it . .

FREE OF ANY CHARGE.**S. HELLER & CO.,**Manufacturing and
Analytical Chemists.**249-251 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.**

WINCHESTER BRAND

MILD SUGAR-CURED
SMOKED HAMS,

BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDERS, ETC.

...MADE ONLY BY...

SWIFT AND COMPANY, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY,
SOUTH OMAHA, EAST ST. LOUIS.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Packers of REX BRAND

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all
kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

PACKING HOUSES.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. CHICAGO, ILL.
SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH HOUSES.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, " "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., " Nashua, " "
Lee & Hoyt, " New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., " Bridgeport, " "
Omaha Beef Co., " Danbury, " "
Waterbury Beef Co., " Waterbury, " "
W. W. Coates & Co., " Providence, R. I.
A. H. Warthman Co., " Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.

CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:

Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.

Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.

BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROPE, TWINE and CORDAGE,

Hide Ropes, Pork Packers and Sausage Twine a specialty. Cotton Waste, etc.

69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other
dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

Try a LITTLE AD. on Page 45.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.



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CRYSTALS,
GRANULATED,
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the United States could maintain their present position as a competitor in British markets, though this must eventually become more and more difficult with the increasing demands of their population and with the diminishing area of the virgin soils in the West. But although there may be visible limits to the competition of the United States the agriculturists of Great Britain have now to reckon with a new competitor in South America. The information, official and otherwise, put before us with regard to the agricultural capacities of Argentina undoubtedly shows that there is an immense area of virgin soil in that country ultimately available for the production of cereals and meat, while the climatic and other natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the pursuit of agriculture. These facts, taken in conjunction with cheap labor and with the artificial stimulus arising from monetary causes, afford substantial support to the argument that the rapid growth of the Argentine export trade during a period of exceptionally low prices is of very serious moment to the present and future interests of British agriculture. In Australia, too, we understand that there are great tracts of unbroken fertile land suitable for the production of wheat, and while the cost of production and transport relatively to the prices recently prevailing in our markets has been perhaps too great to stimulate a more extended cultivation of wheat in the Antipodes for export to Great Britain, it is possible that an improvement in price would lead to the opening up of fresh areas and competition in the Australian colonies. Contrasting the natural and economic conditions existing in the several countries mentioned above and in Great Britain we fear that there is no near prospect of any permanent abatement in the pressure of foreign competition."

AMMONIA IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 34.)

try. The company is sufficiently capitalized and financially supported by those interested to insure its success on this score, while in manufacturing, it will utilize the apparatus and observe the processes that have brought the products of The National Ammonia Company to such favorable recognition on the score of quality wherever Anhydrous and Aqua Ammonia is used. It will be the purpose of the company besides catering to the requirements of both compression and absorption ice-making and refrigerating plants, to supply the drug and other trades requiring Aqua Ammonia, with this article. Mr. Greer is a gentleman of eight years' experience through his association alone with The National Ammonia Company, and thoroughly qualified to undertake and conduct to a success, the important commission with which he has been entrusted. The company cordially invites the patronage of the operators of ice-making and refrigerating machines in Sydney and tributary thereto, and is confident that its goods and the treatment accorded its patrons will give customers entire satisfaction.

LUMBER FOR MEAT ROOMS

Attention is called to the ad of the Stevenson Co., Ltd., refrigerator doors, of Chester, Pa., on page 25 of this issue. As will be seen by their announcement they have added to their stock spruce lining lumber for meat, egg and butter rooms. One of the chief advantages of this wood is that it is both tasteless and odorless, thus insuring freedom from damage to the products referred to. We understand that the Stevenson Company is the first to carry this stock as a specialty and it will doubtless have a ready sale as soon as the trade learns of its advantages.***

ICE MACHINES.

"The new economical ice machine, the most compact, simple and durable on the market to-day," is the keynote of the new ad on page 6 in this issue, of the Atlantic Refrigerating Co., of Springfield, Mass. The machines of this company are made in sizes from 500 lb to 20 tons, and are recommended for markets, dairies, hotels, restaurants, etc. The company will gladly send a descriptive catalogue upon application.***

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Records live stock market for past week show hogs higher with cattle and sheep steady in prices. Receipts, with comparisons, past week as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	39,883	49,706	22,522
Same week 1896....	34,443	27,568	16,020
Same week 1895....	38,618	31,216	14,555
Same week 1894....	43,134	54,023	8,425
Chicago	49,700	119,200	78,500
Omaha	13,400	27,800	6,200
St. Louis	16,300	25,100	12,300
Kansas City	39,900	49,700	22,500

Total	119,300	221,300	119,500
Previous week	139,700	329,400	108,400
Same week 1896....	114,000	156,500	84,900
Same week 1895....	127,200	140,200	94,200
Same week 1894....	136,500	265,300	82,700
Same week 1893....	131,900	206,600	85,000

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pack. Co.	5,806	14,448	9,736
Swift & Co.	6,326	12,319	5,049
S. & S. Co.	4,582	2,017	3,180
J. Dold Pack. Co.	1,277	6,635	369
Fowler Son & Co.	98	8,832

Total	18,173	44,291	18,477
Previous week	24,639	62,307	10,481
Same week 1896....	18,725	19,714	7,943

CATTLE—Comparing the past week with that of the previous one the shortage in cattle shows over 20,000 head in the four leading markets. Under these circumstances the market recovered quickly any sign of weakness that it may have displayed in previous week, and for the past week prices were very firm indeed. The well finished native stock was rather scarce and picked up readily as offered; the packers here competing strongly with the Eastern men for any desirable stock. The market was topped by the sale of a bunch of 122 cattle, 1,361-lb average, at \$5 per 100 lb, sold to Eastman. They were purchased in the Kansas City market about 100 days ago, were fed on shelled corn, corn-meal and bran, and showed a good gain for their time of feeding of three pounds per day, which paid the feeder pretty well for his trouble. Some 1,297-lb average Herefords sold at \$4.90. Some 1,354-lb average cattle sold at \$4.95. A bunch of anything decent was sold at over \$4. The native cows, as usual, were in very small supply, were eagerly picked up, and brought pretty fair prices. Some 1,330-lb average sold at \$3.50; some 1,300-lb at \$3.85; some 1,110-lb at \$3.90 and a few of the 1,450-lb average sold at \$4. Heifers were only in fair supply, ranging all the way from \$3.25 to the best article at \$4. Some 823-lb average were sold at \$3.50; some 476-lb at \$3.40

some 865-lb at \$4. Native bulls ranged all the way from \$2.75 to the best class of goods at \$4; the average say about 1,000 lb selling at \$3. Native stags of 930-lb average sold at \$3.55, and a bunch of 1,490-lb went as high as \$4. Fed Texas and Western cattle were in fair supply and met with a ready demand. Some 1,116-lb average sold at \$3.65; some 1,100-lb average at \$4; and some of 1,216-lb average sold as high as \$4.25. Western fed Texas cows of 814-lb average sold at \$2.85. Western steers of 1,346-lb average sold as high as \$4.50; some 1,300-lb average sold at \$4.40; some 1,070-lb average at \$3.87½. Some fed Western cows of 1,140-lb average sold at \$3.25. Some Colorado steers of 1,285-lb average sold at \$3.85; and some fancy Colorados of 1,239-lb average sold at \$4.60. Some Arizona steers of 560-lb average sold at \$3.15. Some New Mexico steers of 850-lb average sold at \$3.80. Some old Mexico steers of 780-lb average sold at \$3.25. Some old Mexico cows of 735-lb average sold at \$2.50. It is very noticeable that since the tariff bill went into effect the shipment of Mexican cattle has almost ceased to this country. Up to the first of last week only 460 head were driven into Arizona from Mexico since the passage of the tariff bill, and during the past week not a single arrival has been reported from the six ports of entry. The Texas cattle last week were in no great supply considering the time of the year; the steers and cows were quickly sold. Some 989-lb average steers were sold at \$3.40; some 950-lb average at \$3.45 and some of the fancier, of 1,046-lb average, at \$3.60. Texas cows were sold all the way from \$2 up to 750-lb average at \$2.80; some 718-lb average at \$2.85, and some 965-lb average at \$3. Texas heifers of 681-lb average sold at \$2.80, and a bunch of 733-lb sold as high as \$3. Some Texas bulls of 640-lb average sold at \$2.30. The shipment of export cattle for the past week were 72 cars, against 77 cars for the previous week and 146 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle as follows for past week: Cudahy heading the list for Omaha's recount and slaughter, 2,008 head; Eastman, 283; United Dressed Beef Co., 343; Fleischman, 512; Kraus, 423; Swift, 356; Hull, 275; Hammond, 188; St. Joe P. & T. Co., 170; and Michael, 147 head.

The feeder trade was very brisk for the past week and native stock of good description was eagerly picked up. The feeder trade has opened earlier than usual this year and a brisk demand was made by the farmers of Missouri. Unluckily for the Western farmers and ranchmen of Kansas, the lack of rain has in a good measure forced them to dispose of a good many of their holdings, but taking

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WELLINGTON

Kansas as a whole, the reports coming forward shows that they will still have a good yield of corn; and the former reports of heavy losses are now supplemented by reports of a more hopeful character, taking the entire State as a whole. The supply of native feeders was small during the past week and very few cattle sold under \$4; in fact, so high was the market that a great many of the operators who would fain have purchased at the prices ruling the previous week, were forced to go home without making any purchases and the advance in price is fully 50c. per 100 lb over that of a week ago. Any Western feeders of fairly good character are picked up quickly. It is easy to see that the feeders are very hopeful as to the future of cattle prices. The farmers of Kansas have surely nothing to complain of this year, for their wheat crop is a very fine one and Kansas City alone has received over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat already this season; one day last week breaking all former records, when 861 cars of wheat arrived on this market.

HOGS, during the past week advanced very steadily; good to choice light were scarce, the commoner grades more plentiful at the first of the week, but toward the end of the week the Eastern purchasers were forced out of the market under the prices the local packers were willing to pay, for the prices bordered very close on that of Chicago. Even the Southern hogs were of a very good class and sold in a great measure neck to neck with that of the native stock. Common pigs and common light stuff had a wide range of prices running say from \$2.75 up to \$3.60. The supply of good pigs not large enough to meet the demand; there were too many light thin pigs during the early part of the week and therefore they suffered in value. On Monday the top prices of hogs, \$3.65; the bulk selling at \$3.60. On Tuesday the top, \$3.70; the bulk \$3.60@3.67½. The packers and shippers on Wednesday, owing to the supply being a little larger, forced the prices of tops down to \$3.62½; bulk \$3.55@3.60. But the American hog is unsuppressible and the packers were glad to pay for tops on Thursday \$3.70; bulk \$3.60@3.65. On Friday they paid, tops \$3.80; bulk \$3.70@3.80, and on Saturday they closed the week, eager for more, tops \$3.82½; bulk \$3.75@3.80. The shipment of hogs for the past week to outside purchasers, 5,092 hogs, against 16,880 for previous week, 10,180 hogs for corresponding week one year ago. The average weight, 217 lb, against 215 lb same week year ago, and 205 lb for 1895. Shipments of hogs headed by Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, 11 cars; Baltimore, 7 cars; Louisville, 5 cars; Boston, 3 cars; Chicago and Ottumwa, 2 cars each; with 1 car each for Leavenworth, New York, Paterson, Davenport and Milwaukee.

SHEEP.—The demand for sheep was very strong during the past week, Swift receiving quite a bulk by direct shipment from their feeding stations. Some days there was a keen competition between the various packers; and the prices for the whole week were very good. Native lambs tipped the market, 84-lb average at \$5.15; some 72-lb average at \$5. Some Southwestern of 66-lb average, sold as low as \$4.50, while a good bunch of Colorados, 63-lb average, sold as high as \$5.10. There was quite an amount of sheep from Idaho. Spring lambs of 76-lb average, sold at \$4.90 and quite a bunch of Idaho ewes of 100-lb average sold at \$3.25. Utah muttons were also in fair supply; some Utah spring lambs sold at \$4.80. A bunch of a thousand Utah yearlings 95-lb average, sold at \$3.25; some 85-lb average, as low as \$3.30; some 103-lb average at \$3.50; some 78-lb average at \$3.60; some 98-lb average as high as \$3.65. A bunch of 1,296 Texas 98-lb average sold at \$3.35. Some 72-lb average Texas sold at \$3.40. A bunch of Colorado ewes, 80-lb average sold at \$3.10. Some New Mexican, 76-lb average, sold at \$3.35, and a bunch of 1,275 old Mexico sheep of 70-lb average sold at \$3.50. On the whole the market was very satisfactory to the shipper, and the buyers would have been glad to take more of a supply at full prices.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and each wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** The Gansevoort Stores and Cold Storage Company will in a few weeks from now be installed in their new and commodious warehouse on West street, near Horatio street. The building is now being fitted up in first-class shape as a freezing and cold storage warehouse.

** Henry Goulard, member of the firm of Thos. Goulard & Co., is spending the week in Sullivan County, N. Y.

** E. F. M. Wendelstadt, the well-known provision merchant of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, is confined to his house, suffering from "ivy poison."

** During the week ended Aug. 7 there were slaughtered in Brooklyn, 544 beefs, 849 calves, 4,683 sheep and lambs, and 580 hogs. Total, 6,656. There were condemned, 800 lb beef, 414 lb veal, 25 lb mutton and lamb, 45 lb pork, 200 lb fish and 138 lb assorted meats.

** Summer dullness prevails.

** Beef and cattle prices are high.

** A fat fat-fight is in sight.

** Rumors are frequent, but New York slaughterers are all right.

** No trouble to please every one of our customers is our motto. It should be yours.

** Considerable friction has been aroused between local importers of hides and the customs authorities as a result of the 15 per cent. duty imposed by the new tariff act. Several invoices have been advanced to penalties of several hundred dollars each and as a result importers are disposed to complain. So far as is learned the penalties have not been paid. The general consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that matters will be satisfactorily adjusted soon. A leading broker said: "The customs officers are not familiar with values of hides, but I am confident that they are making every effort to assess the duty fairly, and I think that as soon as a few cargoes have been passed upon there will be no further trouble."

** Mr. Walter Blumenthal, private secretary for Mr. Isaac Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Company, came home from Arverne on Wednesday suffering from typhoid fever. It is hoped that he may speedily recover.

** Mr. Richard Webber is in Canada and is not expected to return before October. In the meantime the business is being excellently managed by Mr. W. J. Brounlee, Mr. Webber's experienced and popular associate.

** Mr. "Gus" Blumenthal will leave next week for a short vacation in the Catskills.

** The New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association, under the management of Mr. Chas. D. Moulton (formerly with the Eastmans Company) intends to begin the melting of fat by September 1, provided they can secure the necessary permits from the Board of Health. They have ordered six large wagons and have twelve horses in their stables. Developments in this direction are awaited with a great deal of anxiety and curiosity on the part of the trade, since it is very likely that the starting up of this association will mean the beginning of a new "fat fight." It is reported that a wealthy sheep slaughterer is "backing" the association.

** The fat collectors in Greater New York have formed an association for the purpose of rendering and manufacturing greases in the old McArdle rendering house in Long Island City. They are doing business under the name of the American Melting Company and the management is said to be in the hands of Mr. Jake Levy.

** The market in butchers' calf skins has been treated to a sensation this week inasmuch as the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association has raised the price by 10 cents, being \$1.90 for No. 1 kips (14 to 18 pounds), and \$1.50 for No. 2; also \$1.50 for buttermilks, and \$1.30 for cut buttermilks. \$2.20 is the association's price for heavy No. 1 kips (18 pounds and over), and \$1.85 for No. 2. The well-known house of Hecht and other dealers have concluded to give the butchers a better price for their calfskins than those above and it is understood that they will pay the following: No. 1 kips (14 to 18 lb) \$2.05; No. 2 kips (14 to 18 lb) \$1.65; buttermilks (14 to 18 lb) \$1.65; cut buttermilks (14 to 18 lb) \$1.45; heavy No. 1 kips (18 lb and over) \$2.35; heavy No. 2 kips (18 lb and over) \$2.10.

** Sanitary officers acting under the orders of the acting health inspector, paid a visit Thursday morning to Gustave Schmidt's butcher shop, 145 Manhattan avenue, Jersey City, to make an inspection of the premises. Acting Inspector Cummings said they had reason to suspect that there was something wrong about the place and that the investiga-

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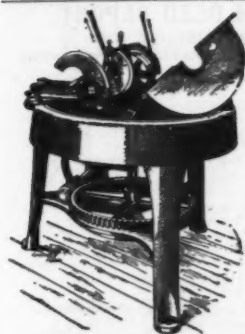
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tion resulted in locating a complete bologna making outfit in the cellar of the butcher shop. "We found a quantity of meat," said the acting inspector, "that looked suspicious. In the ice box we found what we think is a horse's tongue. In the rear of the butcher shop we found a smoke house. Mr. Schmidt says the meat was used for dog food and says he sells all the bologna he makes in New York City. We brought samples of his stock back with us and they will be submitted to Chemist Krause at once for analysis. Should the samples prove to be what we suspect, we shall consult the Corporation Counsel and see what can be done in the matter. Acting Inspector Cummings declined to say anything further about the case until after Chemist Krause has completed his analysis.

Albert Manheimer claims to be the champion butcher of the world, and has deposited with the sporting editor of the New York Journal a \$100 forfeit, and issued the following challenge, which holds open for thirty days: "I, Albert Manheimer, have deposited with the sporting editor of the New York Journal \$100 to challenge Mr. Paul Tetzel, who now claims to be the champion butcher of the world, an unfounded claim. I defeated him at Sulzer's Harlem River Park two years ago, and therefore I claim to be the champion butcher of the world. If Mr. Tetzel wants to be the champion he has a chance to earn the title by coming forward and arranging a match with me for \$250 to \$500 a side, either one bull or three, against time. I hope that Mr. Tetzel will not hesitate in making a match. This challenge is also open to any other butcher in the world. Albert Manheimer, Champion Butcher of the World, No. 3 Mitchell Place, New York, Aug. 18, 1897."

Paul Tetzel, who is employed by the United Dressed Beef Company, and who has held the title for some time of being the champion of New York in steer dressing, has won new laurels. He is now champion of America. Last week he attended the barbecue in Cleveland, O., held under the auspices of the Butchers' and Marketmen's Association, of that city. A feature of the event was an ox-dressing contest. There were three others in the test of skill beside Mr. Tetzel, viz., H. F. Mullins, champion of America; Andrew Amenien, of Cincinnati, champion of Ohio; and Lance-Belz, of Cleveland, champion of Northern Ohio. Each man selected a big bullock, which was killed. Then he removed the hide, dressed the carcass and split it into halves. Conrad Beck shot the cattle with the rifle. Mr. Tetzel dressed his bullock in six minutes, two and one-half seconds; Mullins, in six minutes and fourteen seconds; Amenien, in six minutes and thirty seconds, and Belz in six minutes and twenty-eight seconds. It took the judges over two hours to reach their decision, as many fine points had to be considered, and the contest between Mullins and Tetzel was so close. Their decision was as follows: Tetzel, 81 points; Mullins, 77½ points; Amenien, 59 points, and Belz, 30 points. Mullins and Tetzel selected very tough bullocks, and consequently were greatly handicapped. This was Mullins' thirty-fifth contest, of which he has won twenty-five. He has been champion for fourteen years. The new champion was introduced to the audience by President Beck, who announced that Tetzel challenged Mullins to a match beef dressing contest for \$1,000 a side. Then Mullins was introduced. In a speech he declared that he had been honorably defeated, but only because he had made the mistake of selecting a tough bullock. In conclusion he stated that he thought he was still a better man than Tetzel, and he challenged the latter to a match contest for \$20,000 a side. The prize money was divided as follows: Tetzel, \$250; Mullins, \$150; and Amenien, \$75.

Jealousy was the cause of a serious stabbing affray between two butchers in Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon last. George Kraft, 36 years old, of 257 Jefferson street, was in St. Mary's Hospital at this writing, fatally hurt, and George Miller, 34 years old, was locked up. The men were employed by Herman Schiller, the provision dealer at 400 Sumpter street. Mr. Schiller is in Europe. Before leaving he placed Miller in charge of the business. This incensed Kraft, and the men often quarreled. No blows were struck, however, until Saturday. It is claimed that Kraft attacked Miller with a smoke stick, cutting the latter's scalp open. Miller was using a skinning knife. He says that as Kraft was about to renew the attack, he clinched with him, and the next minute Kraft fell to the floor with a deep slash across his abdomen. Both men claim they acted in self defense.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company continues to spread in all directions. Their Harlem house at Twelfth avenue and

132d street is a modern beef depot indeed. It is handsome in exterior and architecture, and has lately been increased to double the hanging capacity that it had heretofore. They are erecting at the corner of Horatio and West streets, opposite their former place, one of the handsomest and best-equipped houses in the country. They expect to open same by September 15. It is to have a capacity for hanging 400 cattle, besides small stock; provision boxes and freezers. It will be cooled by the direct expansion system. The beef boxes at Pittston, Pa., have lately been completed, occupied and opened for business. Their Baltimore house has been remodelled lately, and they will open about September 10 a new house at 280 Lake street, Milwaukee, Wis. This is to have a capacity for hanging 125 cattle, besides small stock and provision boxes, and will be cooled by a Vilter refrigerating machine with direct expansion system. The Chicago house on the North side near Lincoln avenue is completed and they have just bought a lot of 25 feet front to build a stable adjoining this place. Same is 125 x 75, has pressed brick front with terra cotta trimmings and a hanging capacity for 300 cattle, besides small stock and provision boxes. They have plans under consideration to build in Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and other cities.

As will be seen in another item, Mr. Paul Tetzel, who is employed by the United Dressed Beef Company, and who was the champion beef dresser of New York, is now, it would appear, by his victory in Cleveland, O., the champion of the world.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST

Advices from Paris state that a woman named Myer and her two sons are lying seriously ill from eating tainted horse flesh. Police inquiries have disclosed that it is the custom among a large number of horse butchers to saturate the meat with salts in order to prevent putrefaction. The salts preserve it, but render it quite unfit for human consumption, and several of the butchers have been arrested, and will be criminally prosecuted.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

The Aberdeen Town Council has decided, by 13 to 12 votes, after a long and animated discussion, to proceed with the erection of a public slaughter house at the estimated cost of £30,000, it being remitted to the committee to report as to the detailed arrangements for the equipment of the building.

Bierman & Co., export butchers, of Rotterdam, Holland, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their business partnership.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

O. G. Hanks, meat, Stafford Springs, Conn., has sold out.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Co-operative Co., groceries and meats, has given a chattel mortgage for \$250.

A. J. Dauch, meat, Waterbury, Conn., has given a real estate mortgage for \$2,700.

The store of J. E. Brown, meat, Rome, Ga., was burned. Insured.

Ingwersen Bros. & Smith, live stock, Chicago, Ill., have been licensed to incorporate; capital stock \$100,000.

Hollsten & Benson, meat, Joliet, Ill., have quit business and assigned accounts.

Gilbert Bros. succeed F. C. Johnston, meat, Roseville, Ill.

Frank C. Dunning and others, live stock, Dundee, Ill., has confessed judgment for \$1,496.

SALTPETER.

The value of saltpeter as a meat preservative is demonstrated by the large demand there is for that article by the packing houses. Its manifold advantages are so well known that they need not be repeated at this time. In this connection, we would like to call attention to the well-known house of Messrs. Knowles Bros., of 181 Pearl street, New York. The works of this company are located in South Brooklyn, and Mr. Knowles, the senior, whose keen business capabilities has brought the house to the standing it enjoys to-day, may be seen any morning there at 7 o'clock. Later in the day he is at his New York office. Mr. Knowles is ably assisted by his son, who inherits the qualifications of his father's business success. The chief aim of the firm of Knowles Bros. is to manufacture a product which will be beyond criticism. How near they succeed in that aim is best attested in the large demand there is for their goods.***

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

(MARGARINE.)

The following sales were cable for the week ending August 20, 1897:

Aug. 12 Harrison (33/80 tcs.) sold at 42 florins.
" 12. Helmet sold at 42 florins.
" 12. Cudahy Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 12. Harvey Extra sold at 39 florins.
" 12. Girard sold at 36 florins.
" 14. Harrison (50/100 tcs.) sold at 42 florins.
" 14. United sold at 38 florins.
" 14. Morris Extra sold at 42 florins.
" 14. Morris Extra sold at 41 florins.
" 19. Modoc sold at 45 florins.
" 19. United sold at 45 florins.
" 19. Eastman Extra sold at 45 florins.
" 19. Nelson Extra sold at 45 florins.
" 19. Harrison sold at 45 florins.
" 19. Goulard sold at 45 florins.

Sales for the week 1,800 tcs. spot and 1,300 to arrive.

Aug. 14, stock in first hands, 600 tcs.
Stock afloat, Aug. 14.—Per stmr. Urbino from Balto. July 31, due Aug. 14, 1,615 tcs.; per stmr. Maadman from New York Aug. 7, due Aug. 18, 2,214 tcs.; per stmr. Tabasco from Balto. Aug. 7, due Aug. 21, 1,260 tcs.; per stmr. Tambasco, from Balto. Aug. 14, due Aug. 28, 820 tcs.; per stmr. Odbam New York Aug. 14, due Aug. 28, 2,475 tcs. Total, 8,381 tcs.

Aug. 14.—My London cable reports: Butter, market firm and advancing; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Aug. 7, 1897: Butter, 69,090 cwt.; margarine, 1,636 cwt. 1897—butter, 56,000 cwt.; margarine, 15,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Aug. 14. Per Stmr. Odbam—United, 65; Eastman, 125; S. & S., 242; Morris, 634; Armour & Co., 450; Armour Packing Co., 390; Isaacs, 25; Swift, 955; Hammond, 236.

Aug. 16. Per Stmr. Tampico—Armour & Co., 400; Cudahy Packing Co., 60; Pitts. Prov. Co., 60; Martin, 340; S., 60.

Neutral Lard.

Aug. 14. Per Stmr. Odbam—Armour Packing Co., 600; Armour & Co., 330.

Aug. 16. Per Stmr. Tampico—Kings, 79; Armour & Co., 300.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Among the visitors to the floor during the week we observed the following: C. W. McCreery, Columbia, S. C.; E. W. Smith, Savannah; I. B. Schnell, I. G. Martin, W. Fitch, H. Zeiss, H. Scheels, H. Wing and R. S. Appleton, all of Chicago; G. P. Ide, Jacksonville, Ala.; G. Kershaw, Macon, Ga.; and I. C. Tasssey, Sherman, Texas.

Mr. Ludwig Kirchheimer, of Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co., was elected a member of the Exchange during the week.

Mr. Herbert Rumsey, with Henry Muhs, the Passaic, N. J., packer, was proposed for membership by Mr. Julius Oppenheimer.

The friends of Mr. Oscar Flash were surprised and grieved to see him moving around by the aid of crutches, owing to accidentally having sprained an ankle.

Mr. Michael Cudahy spent an hour on the floor in the early part of the week.

Certificates of membership Nos. 543, 630, and 1,923, and all interests therein, will be sold at public auction in the Reading Room on September 1 at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 as follows:

	March 1 to Aug. 11, 1897.	1896.
Chicago	2,785,000	2,335,000
Kansas City	1,347,000	1,005,000
Omaha	735,000	535,000
St. Louis	484,000	484,000
Indianapolis	409,000	354,000
Cincinnati	255,000	245,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	144,000	139,000
Cudahy, Wis.	210,000	160,000
Cleveland, Ohio	230,000	172,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	257,500	172,500
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	191,300	139,000
Sioux City, Iowa	114,000	88,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	165,000	92,000
Louisville, Ky.	136,000	99,000
Keokuk, Iowa	49,300	42,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	114,450	73,000
Bloomington, Ill.	31,200	10,700
Fort Worth, Texas	49,700	45,000

—Price Current.

CAKE AND MEAL.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans begins to show more activity as the crushing season approaches. There is very little old stock on the market, and prices are merely nominal. Receivers' prices are reported as follows: Cottonseed, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lb net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal jobbing per carload at depot, \$18.50@18.75 per short ton of 2,000 lb; for export per long ton of 2,240 f. o. b., \$20.25@20.50; oilcake for export, \$20.25@20.50 per long ton f. o. b.

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NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Berth room continues in fair demand, with rates notably unchanged. New business is difficult to procure, owing to the advance in wheat and corn. Brokers are confident of a steady market indefinitely, however, at present rates. Bacon, lard (tierces), tallow, and canned meats are quoted at 12s. 6d., Liverpool; butter is quoted at 50s., and cotton oil at 2s. 6d. to 3s. Rates of the latter to Marseilles are firm at 4s. Beef is quoted to Liverpool at 2s. 6d., and pork 1s. 9d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Steers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,773	5	1,379	37,224	9,121
Sixtieth St.....	4,337	68	4,111	4,164	383
Fortieth St.....					12,965
Hoboken.....	2,381	43	89	910	
High Val. N. H. R. 1,341					3,657
Scattering.....			80	218	
Totals.....	10,531	115	5,677	43,544	25,917
Totals last week. 11,193	114	6,835	33,960	26,127	

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastman Company.....			4,100
D. H. Sherman.....			620
Nelson Morris.....			2,160
Swift & Company.....			1,878
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.			2,480
J. Shamburg & Son.....			825
Pritchard, Moore & Kemp.....			360
J. A. Hathaway.....			150
G. F. Lough & Co.....			18
D. G. Culver.....			25
A. Strauss.....			30
Total shipments.....	2,603	60	11,138
Total shipments last week.....	3,380	190	14,680
Boston " this week.....	3,899	800	11,773
Baltimore " ".....	1,579		1,459
Philad. " ".....			1,010
Newport News " ".....	358		
Montreal " ".....	4,506	784	2,480
To London.....	3,365	407	
To Liverpool.....	6,303	984	20,080
To Glasgow.....	1,774		
To Southampton.....			2,820
To Bristol.....	799		
To Hull.....	280		
To Newcastle.....	297	194	
To Manchester.....	844		
To Bermuda and West Indies	63	60	
Totals to all ports.....	13,197	1,644	38,380
" " last week 12,069		1,319	26,828

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers.....	5 15 a 5 35
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 9 a 5 10
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 55
Stags and Oxen.....	2 50 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 75 a 3 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago..	4 55 a 4 70

LIVE CALVES.

Veals are in fair demand. Buttermilk calves are dull to-day at a decline of 1/2c. per pound. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " common to good.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Live Calves, buttermilk, per lb.....	5 a 6

LIVE HOGS.

The supply being little if anything in excess of the demand a stronger market obtains. Receipts are moderate and prices at the yard comparatively strong. With the continued upward movement of wheat it is considered that prices will advance, especially since reports from the West announce uniformly improved markets under comparatively light receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	4 15 a 4 25
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 30 a 4 40
Pigs (100 lb.).....	4 50
Roughs.....	3 20 a 3 35

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards.—Hogs opened steady to stronger, closing weak. We quote: Hogs—light, \$3.85@4.12; mixed packers, \$3.75@4.05; heavy shipping grades, \$3.55@4; rough packing grades, \$3.55@3.70. Estimated receipts for to-day are 23,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs weak at \$3.35@4.15.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs stronger. Yorkers, \$4.25@4.30; pigs, same; mixed, \$4.25; few fancy Illinois, \$4.30; medium, \$4.25; heavy, \$4.20@4.25; roughs, \$3.40@3.70; stags, \$2.50@3.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; good light Yorkers and pigs, \$4.30; one car prime pigs at \$4.35; medium weights and heavy Yorkers, \$4.20@4.25; common and fair Yorkers, \$4.10@4.25; heavy weights, \$4.10@4.15.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.95@4.10.

PEORIA.

Live hogs steady; light, \$3.90@4; mixed, \$3.80@3.95; heavy, \$3.75@3.90; roughs, \$3.40@3.60.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5c. higher; Yorkers, \$3.95@4.05; packers, \$3.70@4; butchers, \$3.60@4.05.

See table of contents, page 9, indicating location of table showing receipts and shipments of hogs in principal cities during past week.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Under heavy supplies a dull market prevails at a general reduction of 1/2@1/4c. per pound. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb.....	6 a 6 1/2
" " good to prime, " ".....	4 a 4 1/2
" " poor to fair, " ".....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

The market has taken an upward turn during the week, notwithstanding the presence of fair supplies. Fowls are in fair demand and steadily held at the appended prices. Among the week's receipts a larger proportion of chickens than usual arrived, though prices were not affected thereby, the advance having occurred in spring chickens and geese, local and Western. Old cocks in fair demand and steady. Turkeys in light supply and firm. Ducks continue plenty and dull. Geese in light supply and steadily held. Pigeons about steady. We quote:

Spring Chickens, Western, per lb.....	10 1/2 a 11
" " Southern, " ".....	10
Fowls, Local and Western, per lb.....	9 1/2 a 10
" " Southern, per lb.....	9 1/2 a 10
Boosters, per lb.....	9 1/2 a 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	9 a 10
Ducks, Local, per pair.....	40 a 60
" " Western, per pair.....	40 a 55
" " Southern, " ".....	40
Geese, Local, per pair.....	1 12 a 1 25
" " Western, per pair.....	1 00 a 1 12
" " Southern, " ".....	75 a 90
Pigeons, old, per pair.....	20
" " young, per pair.....	10 a 15

DRESSED BEEF.

Supplies have been rather larger, and with a slow demand the tone of the market is weak. Prices are practically unchanged, however. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " light.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " light.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Westerns.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Texas.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Bulls.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	4 1/2 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Supplies of country dressed calves were rather larger than those of the previous week, which, together with the slow demand, cause a weak market. An occasional fancy veal calf is worked out at 10c., but that price is extreme, and average best lots are offering at 9 1/2c. Buttermilks and small calves plenty, dull and weaker. Country dressed pork nominal. We quote:

Veals, Country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " common to good.....	7 a 9
" " buttermilks.....	8 1/2 a 7
" " grassers.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
" " small.....	6 a 7

DRESSED HOGS.

The market is somewhat firmer than last week, with prices practically unchanged, light pigs realizing 6 1/2c. We quote:

Hogs, 160 and over.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 140 and over.....	5 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 120 and over.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Pigs, light.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pigs, medium.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Country dressed.....	4 a 6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep are slow and weak. Lambs are fairly active, all but best grades being 1/4c. lower. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	7 1/2 a 10 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	7 a 9
Good to prime sheep.....	7 a 8
Common to medium.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

The receipts of Western fowls and chickens continue comparatively moderate, especially of chickens. Fowls are steadily held at 10c. for finest marks of Western dry-picked, but that figure is extreme, and buyers very particular regarding quality when paying it; good useful lots are freely offered at 9 1/2c., while Southwestern are rarely of quality to exceed 9c. Western scalded fowls are offered at 9 1/2c. for the best lots. Philadelphia chickens continue to show irregular quality, with very few really desirable. Western choice large chickens are scarce and held with increasing confidence, and top quotations are occasionally exceeded for selected hens; average best dry-picked, however, are generally offered at 11c. and scalded at 10 1/2c., and we hesitate to quote any higher, while small chickens are freely offered at 9 1/2@10c., and very small Southwestern still lower. Spring ducks continue plenty, dull and weak. Eastern geese selling slowly. Old fresh turkeys are scarce and having considerable demand. Tame squabs quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Turkeys, average lots.....	9 a 10
Broilers, Phila., 4 lbs. and over to pair, lb.....	13 a 14
" " 3 1/2 lbs. and under to pair, lb.....	12 a 13
" " West., d.-p., 4 lbs. and over per pr., lb.....	11
" " " under 3 1/2 lbs. to pair.....	9 a 10 1/2
" " " scalded, 4 lbs. and over, pair.....	10 1/2
" " " under 3 1/2 lbs. to pair.....	9 a 10
" " " inferior, per lb.....	7 a 8
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	10
" " Western, prime, dry-picked.....	9 1/2 a 10
" " Western, prime, scalded.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " Southwestern, scalded.....	9 a 9 1/2
Old Cocks, per lb.....	5 a 6
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	11 a 12
" " L. I., spring, per lb.....	11
Geese, Eastern, white, per lb.....	15
" " " dark.....	13 a 14
Squabs, tame, white, per doz.....	1 50 a 1 75
" " mixed lots, per doz.....	1 12 a 1 25
" " dark and poor, per doz.....	75 a 1 00

PROVISIONS.

An active demand is reported among the trade, hog products generally exhibiting an advancing tendency. The outside demand has imported strength to the local market. With the favoring position of cereals and kindred products an era of higher prices is predicted by some. Bellies and shoulders are firm, and likely to go higher. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 a 10 1/2
" " 12 to 14 ".....	9 1/2 a 10
" " heavy.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " (rib in).....	8 a 9
Dried beef sets.....	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16
" " shoulders.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " heavy.....	8 1/2 a 9
Fresh pork loins, City.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " Western.....	7 1/2 a 8
Fork tenderloins.....	15 a 16

FISH.

There is a fair supply of leading varieties of fresh fish, but a good jobbing demand prevails and prices hold about steady. We quote:

Cod, heads off.....	5 a 6
" " heads on.....	3 a 4
Halibut.....	11 a 12
Striped bass.....	17 a 19
Bluefish.....	7 a 8
Eels, skinned.....	8 a 13
" " skin on.....	
White perch.....	
Flounders.....	12 a 15
Salmon.....	12 a 15
Smelts, Kennebec.....	12 a 15
" " green.....	
Lobsters, large.....	12 a 14
" " medium.....	
Herrings.....	
Red snappers.....	10 a 12
Mackerel, medium.....	15 a 20
" " large.....	14 a 18
" " Spanish.....	
Shad, rock.....	
Scallops.....	
Soft crabs.....	50
Forgies.....	4 a 6
Weakfish.....	5 a 6

WANTED.--FOR SALE.--BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS.

The receipts and shipments of hogs in the cities named for the period ending Aug. 19, inclusive, and beginning Aug. 13, with comparisons for the same time in 1896, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	
	1897.	1896.
Cincinnati	12,455	10,763
East Liberty	13,400	10,800
Indianapolis	22,000	20,000
Peoria	5,800	3,700
Milwaukee	10,227	12,384

	SHIPMENTS.	
	1897.	1896.
Cincinnati	3,431	5,123
East Liberty	10,400	10,400
Indianapolis		
Peoria	3,500	2,300
Milwaukee	101	854

See Kansas City Live Stock Review elsewhere in this issue for receipts in Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Double rates for headlines.

POSITIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position as collector in New York City among retailers, for packing house or other large concern. Can furnish best of references as to honesty and capability, and furnish bonds, if required. Address R. H. W., 2106, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

AN all-round cotton oil man, which includes practical soap making, compound lard making, etc., is open for an engagement; highest references. Address COTTON OIL, box 6, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE STILLWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE COMPANY.
Dayton, Ohio, August 16, 1897.

At a meeting of the directors of this company, held this day, the nineteenth (19th) regular quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable September 1.

Transfer books closed in New York on the 20th inst., and will be reopened September 1. Dividend checks will be mailed from this office.

F. H. JONES, Treasurer.

LIVE & DEAD STOCK, ANIMAL PRODUCTS & GEN'L PROVISION AGENTS & DEALERS
(correspondence solicited)
EDWD HEYMANS & FILS / PARIS
(Etab^d 1872) 19, rue Béranger / FRANCE

HELP WANTED.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING.

We want a man thoroughly familiar with pork and beef packing, slaughtering and the manufacture of by-products, sufficiently educated to write or furnish valuable articles on these subjects.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

284-286 Pearl St., New York

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

6-Ton Refrigerating Machine WITH ENGINE.

Four and a Half Ton Refrigerating Machine Belt Power.

Taken in Exchange for Larger Machines.
Also One Good Forty H. P. Boiler.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO., Wilmington, Del.

PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP

Three Johnson Filter Presses, 36 Plates. 18 inches diameter, and
One Filter Press, 20 Plates, 18 inches square. Will stand 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Also
One No. 3 Oiler Press.

JOSEPH LISTER,
1158-1160 Elston Avenue, Chicago.

CHOPPER FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Good as new Buffalo Chopper with Mixer, cheap. G. DUERR, 55 Maurice street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHALLEN'S BUSINESS BUREAU OF Information, of value to buyers of Challen's Labor Saving Records, ruled printed headings and indexed to keep data of every transaction. CHALLEN, No. 150 Nassau street, New York.

"We may live without poetry, music and art; may live without conscience, and live without heart; we may live without friends, we may live without fads; but business today cannot live without Ads.—Ad Sense. And the meat and provision trades and allied industries of which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is the recognized organ, cannot afford to be without representation in these columns.

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, dry, 50 pieces to 100.....	\$36.00
Flat shin bones, dry, 43 pieces to 100.....	42.00
Thigh bones, 75 pieces to 100.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	22.00
Horns, 7 1/4 ounces and over.....	145.00
" 7 1/4 ounces and under.....	110.00
" No. 3.....	60.00
Gluestock, per 100 lbs.....	90c
Hair tails.....	3 1/2c

GREEN CALF SKINS.

	Assoc'n.	Dealers.
No. 1 Skins	17	17
No. 2 Skins	15	15
Buttermilk Skins.....	15	15
Cut Buttermilk Skins.....	13	13
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	2.20	2.38
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over.....	1.85	2.10
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	1.90	2.05
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	1.60	1.65
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	1.50	1.65
Cut Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	1.30	1.45
Branded Kips	1.25	1.25
Branded Skins, per lb.....	10	10

HIDES.

See full report on page 16.

SHEEPSKINS.

The market is improving in tone for country and city goods without change in price. We quote: Shearlings, 55c.; lamb skins, 60c.; 80c.; dry salted country pelts, 35c.; lamb skin, 50c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat.....	1 1/2
Inferior.....	1
*Suet, fresh and heavy.....	2 1/2
Shop bones (per cwt.).....	.20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle.....	64
" " " " per keg, 80 bdles.....	32 00
" " " " medium, per bdle.....	60
" " " " narrow.....	34
" " " " domestic.....	40
Hog, American, tes, per lb.....	12
" " " " bbls, per lb.....	13
" " " " 1/2 bbls, per lb.....	14
" " " " kegs, per lb.....	14
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.....	14
" " " " " Chicago.....	13
" " " " per lb.....	3 1/2
" " " " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.....	4 1/2
" " " " " Chicago.....	5 1/2
" " " " per lb.....	4 1/2
" " " " middles, per set (87/00 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y.....	45
" " " " " Chic.....	44
" " " " per lb.....	6 1/2
" " " " wands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5
" " " " No. 2's.....	2 1/2
Russian rings.....	12 1/2

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2	5
Crystals.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Powdered.....	5	5 1/2

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	8	9
" " White.....	12	13
" Red Zanzibar.....	15	
" Shot.....	9	
Allspice.....	8	10
Coriander.....	4	5
Cloves.....	10	12
Mace.....	45	50
Nutmeg, 1 lb.....	45	50
Ginger, Jamaica.....	23	25
" African.....	8	10
Sage Leaf.....	9	10
" Rubbed.....		12
Marjoram.....	25	

FOR SALE:—

BEEF REFRIGERATOR IN SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Scales, Tracks and Fittings Complete in Every Respect. Stable in connection. Everything in first-class shape. House but one year old.

Address G., Box 214, "THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER," 284-6 Pearl Street, New York City.

BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, August 14, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on August 14, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Ginzberg, Saml., 36 Montgomery; to Koenblit & Tieber	\$45
Haight, Minnie, 355 Forrest Ave.; to M. & S. Loeb	324
Kaufman, Wm., 640 E. 5th; to A. Grossman	100
Tripoli, E. & L., 348 E. 12th; to G. T. Micillo	200
Snyder, J. L., 412 W. 53d; to C. Heumann	500

KINGS COUNTY

Cooke, R. T., 199 Broadway; to R. T. & W. L. Stokes	2,600
Golstein, D., Levonia Ave., near Watkins; to S. Strauss & Bro.	48
Lavine, G., Thatford Ave.; to J. Strauss	35
Muller, C. H., 400 Graham Ave.; to A. J. Wacker	100
Melik, N., 65 Tillary; to J. G. O'Brien	260

HUDSON COUNTY.

Doorud, Julius, Bayonne; to H. Roberson (Cows)	400
Ehrenfels, Adam; to Lydia A. Clark	225
Shapina, Frieda L., North Bergen; to L. Heilbrunn	400

ESSEX COUNTY.

McCallum, T. B.; to G. Bauer	260
------------------------------	-----

HEVERT & WEISBART,

Wholesale Dealers in

VEAL and MUTTON

CORNER HENDERSON & 20th STREETS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Do you want to purchase a **NATIONAL CASH REGISTER** AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE? or EXCHANGE your old Register for a better improved one at a small difference in cash? Bear in mind the goods offered at 124 EAST 14th STREET, NEW YORK, are equal to any shown elsewhere at a much higher price. TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE given with each Register. REPAIRING done at a very reasonable figure. SUPPLIES cheaper than elsewhere.

F. BRAININ.

A. E. MACADAM, BUTCHERS' ROLL AND FLAT PAPER

Paper Bags, Twines, Butter Dishes and Boxes of every description.

265 GREENE AVE., BROOKLYN.
TELEPHONE 226 BEDFORD.

THE RED BOOK.**"ECLIPSE"****Silent Meat Cutting Machines**

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

DUNCAN MACKENZIE, Union Iron Works

HAMILTON AVENUE, TRENTON, N. J.

Sold also by **WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,**
Fulton and Peoria Streets, Chicago, Ill.
and 130 Pearl Street, New York.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, August 14, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on August 14, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Goodman, Isaac, 141 Monroe; P. Rosenstein (Bologna Fixtures)	300
Gardner, Max, 407 7th Ave.; to B. Dobshitz and another	50
Gerhat, Weltman & Denany, 32 Ave. C; to R. Berger	1,000
Jasper, H. & W., 1439 1st Ave. and 418 East 75th; to W. Peters	1,000
Koehler, John, 476 Brook Ave.; to F. Zimmerman	200
Schneider & Levin, 168 Chrystie; to I. Steg	30
Stern & Kupferberg, 52 Willett; to S. Schwartz	600

Bills of Sale.

Edody, Michael, 316 East 5th; to Julia Edody	150
Fette, Wm., 55 Greenwich Ave.; to H. Breitmeyer	420
Jakubovitz, Herman, 24 Ave. D; to T. Schreiber	175
Lammert, J. E., 1731 2d Ave.; to L. Carter	350
Loewenstein, Carl, 305 East 9th; to J. Veit (Provision Fixtures)	275
Payevsky, I. & S., 168 2d; to B. Endler	650
Watzky, M. & F., 218 Chrystie and 37 Stanton; to L. Feinberg	700
Watzky, M. & F., 218 Chrystie; to Rosenfeld & Arbeit	277
Wesoky, Jacob, 333 Madison; to J. Alpent (Butter Store)	300

KINGS COUNTY**Bills of Sale.**

Bonantono, A., 401 Bond; to A. Faccani (Restaurant)	110
Thomas, G. J., and P. Williams, 236 Market Ave.; to W. A. Wright (Restaurant)	60
Wright, W. A., 236 Market Ave.; to H. E. Ogg (Restaurant)	60

HUDSON COUNTY.

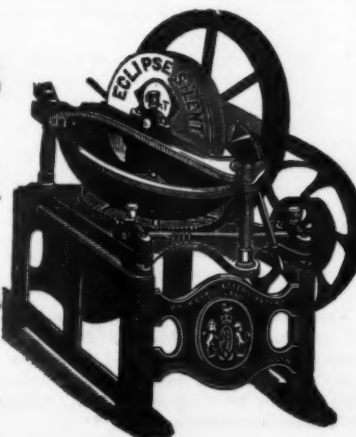
Bruns, Henrietta, et al., Hoboken; to H. J. Pelzer	545
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Bills of Sale.

Bockmann, H. D., Hoboken; to F. C. Tockelmann	1,260
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NOTE.—The above information will be furnished on a special advance sheet one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.50 per year, 52 weekly sheets.

A practical work on Ammonia Refrigeration. Send One Dollar (\$1.00) to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and we will send you one copy of Redwood's Theoretical and Practical Ammonia Refrigeration. 146 Pages, cloth bound.

**Good Meat Alone**

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

An Up-to-date Shop

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

All Butcher Fixtures

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

T. FARRELL,

328 West Forty-First Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

**BRETTLER & BERGER,**

Manufacturers of

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES

Butter Boxes and Ice Houses
of every description.

676 Flushing Ave., and Throop Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF OFFICE WORK.

Telephone, 712 WILLIAMSBURG

E. F. M. WENDELSTADT, EXPORTER,**Provisions and Salt Fish**

108, 110, 112 West Ave., Wallabout Market,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES—Anchor Brand Hams, Old Gold Brand of Bacon and Ox Tongues, Cooked Ham and Beef, Sliced Smoked Beef, Taylor's Hams, Swan's Down Fibered Cod.

OTTO BARTELS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT,

7 WALLABOUT MARKET,

Telephone 580 Williamsburgh. **BROOKLYN.**

The well-known Model Boiled Hams our Specialty.

THE LEADING PACKERS IN THIS COUNTRY, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE SUBSCRIBE TO THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ASK WHY.

GOOD HOGS IN THE SOUTH.

Two or three years ago there was such a marked revival of interest throughout the South in the breeding of better hogs that its influence was felt all over the nation. These years were marked by rather cheap cotton and good corn crops together with rather high prices for meat. During the last year conditions have been entirely changed, says the Farm and Ranch. The pendulum has swung back in the other direction. Cotton was a little better in price, meat much cheaper and the corn poor. The result is that little interest is being taken in hogs just at present. The condition is an unfortunate one indeed. We need the increased interest in hogs and the improvement in quality which would result. We need more hogs and those better fed, but the lesson of two or three years ago was not well learned. The question now asked is will the interest revive, and we answer that it most certainly will. The South can not and will not continue to import the amount of meat she has during the past eight months. It is only a question of time until the interest will revive and reach further than it did two or three years ago.

The breeder of thoroughbred hogs is not so enthusiastic as he once was. He finds less demand just at present for his improved stock and the prices are extremely low. Many of the breeders of thoroughbred hogs in the South were too far in advance of their surroundings. They bought perhaps a little too extensively of the best, to realize the highest profits just now but those who hold on to this foundation stock and maintain the excellence of their herds will in time reap a good profit. We look for a very brisk trade in thoroughbred hogs during the coming winter and if not then certainly the renewal of interest can not be much longer delayed. There can be no doubt of our facilities of producing pork cheaper than we can buy it, which is of itself a guarantee of the ultimate success of the business.

RANGE CATTLE GETTING SCARCE.

Stockmen are just now busy discussing the question of whether or not there is a scarcity of cattle to go to market this fall and next spring. Cattle owners coming in from the ranges all agree that there never was a time when the ranges were so thoroughly cleaned up as at present, but on the other hand, buyers insist that the run of cattle this fall will be larger than ever, and that the shortage indicated at present will be more than made up before the first of the year. The bulk of the evidence, however, seems to indicate a shortage of cattle.

Mr. A. A. Spauld, Mandeville, Wyo., one of the big cattlemen of the northern ranges, says: "Cattle are very scarce, even in the South. Riding along the railroads between Denver, Col., and Texas, one cannot see 1,000 cattle now, where a few years ago you could see at least that number in every five miles of country you passed through. The cattle are not in the country; they do not exist. Look at the class of stock that has been coming in lately, all young cattle. You seldom see anything over a three-year-old in the market now and there are more twos and ones than threes. It means that cattlemen have been selling down close, cleaning up on everything, and the business will have to get a new start. In my opinion, prices are going to be higher than any we have seen yet. Everything points to it. Indications are that the cattle business is going to experience a real boom."

The Western range country has been searched all over by the speculators for cattle to place on feeding farms, and they have offered prices that have prevailed upon many of the cattlemen to let go. These cattle are now on farms in the corn States, and will,

many of them, go to market this fall, but nearly every farmer has gone into the cattle business on a small scale in connection with farming, and they will absorb many thousands which will not be heard from for the next two or three years, as they are taken for breeding purposes. The future supply will come from the farms instead of the range, but in the interval of the change, stockmen are trying to figure out where the great supply of beef is going to come from.

A COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The following letter explains itself:
Bureau of American Republics.
International Union of American Republics,
Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1897.

"The National Provisioner," New York, N. Y.

It may be of interest and benefit to many of your readers to know that the Bureau of American Republics has in an advanced stage of preparation a Commercial Directory of the American Republics and the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies. The volume will be a handsome quarto, 9 by 12 inches, of over 1,200 pages, and will embrace in its contents the following information:

(1) Reliable descriptive, geographical, industrial, commercial and statistical data, and map of each country.

(2) The addresses and lines of business of the commercial houses of Latin America and the Hawaiian Islands.

(3) The names of 5,000 or more representative manufacturers, merchants, bankers and shippers of the United States, interested in foreign trade, classified under proper headings.

(4) The names of the commercial and trade organizations, associations and unions of the countries embraced in the International Union of the American Republics.

(5) Valuable data of transportation companies and trade routes by land and water; railway, telegraph and cable facilities, and particulars as to shipping, port regulations, tariffs and customs laws, patent, trade-mark and copyright laws, and commercial licenses, passports and postal regulations.

The above information has been secured from the most reliable sources, with a view to accuracy and completeness, and I feel assured it will meet the specific requirements of all lines having and seeking foreign trade. To all who apply specimen pages and subscription blanks will be forwarded.

Requesting your valuable co-operation in imparting to manufacturers, merchants, shippers, bankers and others a knowledge of the approaching completion of this great work, which I believe you will recognize as being not only of practical utility, but of international importance, I remain, very respectfully,
JOSEPH P. SMITH, Director.

Below are the nine longest words in the English language at the present writing:

Subconstitutionalist.
Incomprehensibility.
Philoprogenitiveness.
Honorificabilitudinitas.
Disproportionableness.
Velocipedestrianist.
Anthropophagenerian.
Transsubstantiationableness.
Proantitransubstantiationist.

You should send for free samples and booklet of the Forbes Indexed No. 2 Coupon Books. You will understand then why they are among the best books made and also why they cannot be tampered with. Address J. P. Forbes, Coshocton, Ohio.***

THE ARACHIS OR PEANUT.

The Arachis plant belongs to the natural order Leguminosae, and produces oleaginous seeds or nuts commonly called ground nuts or peanuts. Its origin is either Egyptian or American, this being still a moot point with savants. At present it is grown in India, China, Africa, and North and South America, but its great home is Senegambia. It is likewise grown in Valencia (Spain), but with very limited success. Oil is extracted from the peanut in France on a scale, but little known in this country. One large crushing firm operates two oil mills—one at Bordeaux (Bacalan), the other at Marseilles (Rouet). The firm possesses in Senegambia, besides 50 factories, fine warehouses capable of storing 1,000,000 cubic feet of goods, 70 schooners, and boats of 10, 100 and 200 tons, employed for the local traffic, and manned by 350 native sailors. Shipments from Senegambia to France are effected by 4 steam ships and 2 iron sailing vessels, all belonging to the firm, of a total register of 5,000 tons, manned by 146 seamen. The return voyage is accomplished in 35 days by steam and 50 to 60 days by sail, according to the seasons. The two oil mills of Bordeaux and Marseilles occupy an area of 150,000 square feet, of which 120,000 are under cover, containing warehouses capable of storing 12,000 tons, equal to 24,000 tons measurement, tanks for 1,500 tons of oil, and special holds for 3,000 tons of cake. Tramways connect the various parts of both mills, and communicate with the public trams to the docks and quays where the vessels, which bring the nuts, discharge their cargoes.

The firm referred to, among other grades, turns out a very excellent nut oil specially prepared for the manufacture of margarine, besides being a fine salad and culinary oil.

PREVENTING RUST WITH HYDROGEN.

Iron and steel may be kept from rusting by coating them with a double carbide hydrogen and iron. The process is to place the object in a gas retort for twenty minutes at a temperature of 300° to 400°, then hydrogen is turned on for forty-five minutes, naphtha is run in for ten minutes and another current of hydrogen for fifteen minutes longer finishes the process. The metal can be bent without breaking the coating.—Tradesman.

Farmer Weighback—Up tew ther city I seen a slight-of-hand professor thet tuk a lot er hard biled aigs right outen my whiskers, b-jing!

Farmer Saurrel—Hugh! Thet's nothin'.

Farmer Weighback—So ye-ve j'ined ther free silvers sence I been gone, hey?—New York Press.

Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, doctor, baby has eaten a whole cake of soap; what shall I do?
Dr. Greenleigh—Er-er-change his diet.

Circulation should be in most cases the basis of advertising rates. But papers of equal circulation are not always of equal value to the advertiser. Quality counts as much as quantity in circulation. The character, ability, influence and standing of a paper, and the relations of its editor to the industry represented, are facts which should be taken into consideration by the wise advertiser.

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
DO YOU WANT A POSITION? TRY A
LITTLE AD. ON PAGE 45.

The Grasselli Chemical Co.,

NEW YORK,
CINCINNATI,CLEVELAND,
ST. LOUIS.

Manufacturers of

FERRIC SULPHATE

For increasing the yield of ammoniates
in blood.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

AQUA AMMONIA, 26°

For Ice Machines.

Glauber's Salt and Sal Soda

For Tanners.

Chloride and Sulphate of Zinc

For Glue Makers.

TINNING FLUX

For Tinning Meat Hooks.

EUREKA SOLDERING FLUX.

Sulphuric, Muriatic and Nitric
Acid.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
No. 1—35-lb... \$40.00
No. 2—54-lb... 50.00

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED BY
**The UNION
Machine Works,**413 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
New York Agents:
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 25 PRANK STREET.ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
DO YOU WANT A POSITION? TRY A
LITTLE AD ON PAGE 45.

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW

That it is to their interest to buy for cash.
Offer them our

INDEXED COUPON BOOKS

at a reasonable cash discount and you
will soon be doing business on a

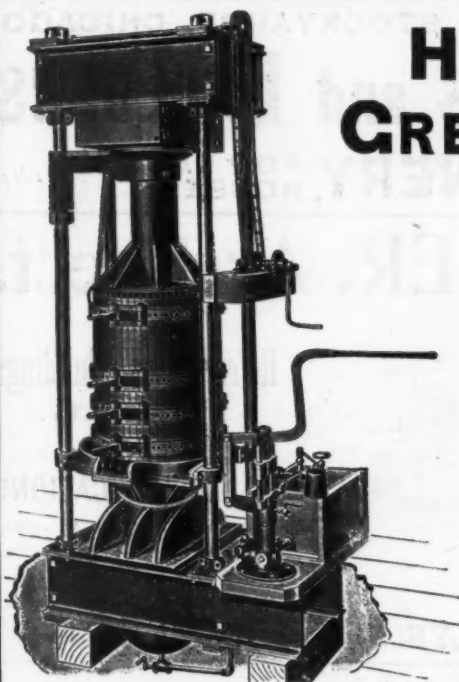
...CASH BASIS...

Is this idea and our books popular? They must be, for more of our books were sold in the first four months of this year than in six months of last year. They are used by thousands of Grocers, General Stores, Dry Goods and Hardware Merchants, Soda Water Counters, Hotels, Restaurants, Laundries, Bakers, etc.

Our system is the most complete offered to you. Our New No. 2 Book is the best and safest made. The index makes it the most convenient, has your name on each coupon, and it positively cannot be tampered with.

Books made in all sizes and delivered express charges prepaid by us. We have over 4,000 customers, and they are to be found in every State and Territory in the United States. We would be glad to have YOU with us. Let us send you free samples and booklet explaining all about our system. Ask for them now.

J. P. FORBES,

Forbes Building,
COSHOCK, OHIO.

HYDRAULIC GREASE PRESS.

ALL SIZES.

+++++

... THE ...

Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co.

MT. GILEAD, OHIO.

Eastern Office,

6 Harrison Street, NEW YORK.

Western Office,

41 West Randolph St., CHICAGO.



THE ORD IMPROVED "COMMON SENSE"

HEAVY-DUTY FERTILIZER DRYER

For drying the general offals of
packing houses and rendering works.

Correspondence solicited.

C. E. ORD,

INVENTOR AND SOLE
MANUFACTURER, BROOKLYN, OHIO.

KLEY ENGINEERING CO.

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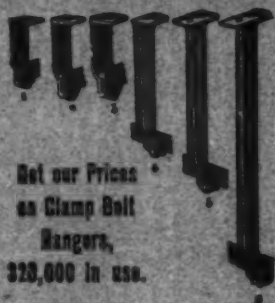
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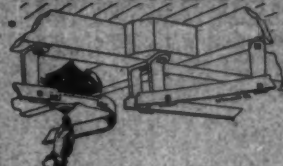


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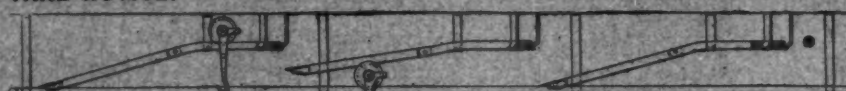


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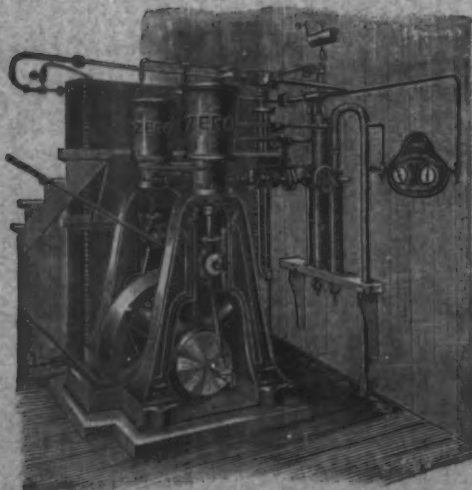
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